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History of Warwick Castle, with some Strictures on the Feudal System, and on Judicial Combat.

THE structure we have selected for this essay, is one of the most distinguished monuments of the feudal system. The conquerors from the North, which are included in the general appellation of Goths and Vandals, did not wholly complete the destruction of the Roman empire; the opulent and populous provinces of the East were protected by the grand barrier on the shores of the Hellespont, and Africa was retained, through the ignorance of the barbarians in the art of navigation. The conquest of these was reserved for the adherents of Mahomet, who, pouring onward from the East, first inundated Asia and Africa, then made an alarming encroachment on the seat of empire, and in the reign of Tiberius the Second, drove the Goths from the luxuriant provinces of Tarraconensis, where they retained their ground during eight hundred years. The fourth universal monarchy was thus destroyed by depredators from the North and the East; but they were of a very different character: the former were under a military government; the latter, under a species of theocracy; the ferocity of the one originated in that hardihood and courage, which is natural to men who are unacquainted with the arts which debilitate the mind, and whose only employments, in the hour of pastime, or in the season of duty, are the exercise of arms; the safety of the other, depended on preserving that accurate balance of the religious and political system, and that friendly interchange of the means of defence, which in modern times, have been so grossly perverted, to the destruction of those rights they ought to protect. While with the Goths, the military institutions were preserved in full vigour, the elegant arts cultivated by the Saracens, induced luxury and effeminacy; in process of time, the latter threw off their dependence on the Kaliphs, the successors of Mahomet, and the spiritual and temporal chiefs of the empire; their possessions, in consequence, became divided into numerous principalities, which, in the course of the thirteenth century, occasioned their extirpation from almost every region where their power had been established.

It is by a comparative view of the history of these successful invaders on Roman ground, that we are enabled to appreciate the feudal system in that rude period. The policy of the Saracens was similar to that of the Roman empire, and as long as they adhered to the maxim of union, under one acknowledged chief, by which that empire was maintained, they preserved their conquests; but when this artificial expedient was abandoned, and with their bodies debilitated by indulgence, and their minds enfeebled by refinement, they encountered the indignant Goths, who knew no cessation

pation but that of war, and no principle but that of revenge; they became an easy sacrifice to their opponents. Precisely the same was the fate of Rome, nine centuries before: it was attacked by the same enemies, it was weakened by the same causes, and it experienced the same destructive effects.

The conquests of the Saracens had threatened the introduction of a fifth universal monarchy, and in the time of the third Leo, when the massive structure of the eastern empire was crumbling into dust, their power was so extensive in Europe, Asia, and Africa, that it might, with no great impropriety, be so denominated, for it was not a transient authority, it continued undisputed for nearly four centuries. In Europe, the inroads of the Goths on the Moorish territory, at first, were merely an affair of malice and plunder, without the smallest expectation of victory; the success of these led to more extensive views; itinerant governments were formed, the support of which depended upon successful hostility; the barbarian army was taught by its priests, that the ascent to Heaven was to be attained over the mangled carcases of the Saracens; all the fraternal ties that bind man to his fellow, were broken asunder, and a system of *bellum internecinum*, of carnage and general massacre, was adopted by the Christians, which we are forced painfully to contrast with the conspicuous humanity of the partisans of Mahomet.

On the decline of the Saracenic power, the feudal system was completely established in Europe; and here we have occasion to observe, that however well calculated the institution might be to oppose a foreign enemy, it was very unsuitable to the purposes of interior polity, or domestic happiness. In that condition of society, when the only duty of man is to fight, and the only use of woman to be subservient to his necessities and his pleasures, the burthens of the feudal system may be supported; but when man rises to the exalted rank he is capable of sustaining, it is no longer to be tolerated; and in consequence, we see that the rigour of the feudal tenures was gradually mitigated; that petty tyrants were no longer admitted to insult all the feelings of nature by violent aggression; that general rights were acknowledged; general laws were established; and that in those provinces where the forms of the feuds yet existed, the spirit was gone, and an advantageous substitute was found in the maxims of philosophic jurisprudence. It was at this period, that the celebrated Guy, Earl of Warwick, flourished, the companion of the third Edward, and of his heroic son, in those gallant victories, which threatened the extinction of France, as an independent power.

Castles were more common in England than in other European countries. The Norman nobility, who, after the conquest, settled in such great numbers in this country, were detested by the natives, on whose property they encroached; it became, therefore, necessary that they should form independent establishments, within the precincts of which, they might obtain security, if the adjacent country should assemble in arms to resist the intrusion.*

In our first number we have noticed the rude construction of these fortresses, the means of offence and defence adopted, and we observed, that

* The English term castle, is from the Latin *castellum*, and was never applied until the establishment of the feuds, to signify a single fortified mansion. As the diminutive of *castrum*, it denoted a Roman station, or fortified town of small extent.

The district of Warwick contains many branches of Roman ways, which diverge from it like radii to the several Roman stations. There is a Roman encampment at Chesterton near the town; and numerous establishments of this kind are to be met with all over England; they were either *castella* or *castra stativa*; where the former were established, the name of the adjacent town terminates in *caster*, as Doncaster, Tadcaster; and where the latter were stationed, the appellation *chester* is given, thus, Dorchester, Manchester, and in the case of *Chester*, the name of an encampment is the only distinction of the municipal establishment.

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in the reign of Stephen (about a century and a half prior to the time of Guy, Earl of Warwick) eleven hundred castles raised their lofty battlements over the country.*

Warwick Castle is situated on the north bank of the river Avon, which rising in Leicestershire, takes a direction south-west to the base of the fortress, then pursues its course onward to the Severn, into which it commits its tributary stream, near Tewksbury. The foundation of this building is ascribed to the Romans, others assign it to Cymbeline, the British king. It appears from Dugdale, that Ethelsteda the daughter of Alfred, about the year 915, built the dungeon on a mount near the river. From Doomsday Book we learn, that in the time of Edward the Confessor, a castle was erected here which belonged to the crown, that it was "a special strong hold" for the midland parts of the kingdom, and that Turkit, Duke of East Anglia, was appointed governor. After he had employed that prince to fortify it, William the Conqueror gave it to his adherent Henry de Newburg, whom he created Earl of Warwick. From this period it became of some consequence in English history; and under Edward IV. it was an appendage of state to the royal house of Plantagenet. In Stephen's time, the Countess Gundred drove from the walls the royal troops, and delivered the castle to Young Henry of Normandy. When that prince came to the crown (on the occasion of the rebellion of his son Henry) this castle was garrisoned, to secure the authority of the crown in the interior of the kingdom. Under the reign of Henry III. its possession was considered of sufficient consequence to interfere with the freedom of marriage in the Warwick family. Margery, sister and heir of Thomas the Earl, was commanded "not to take to herself a husband" without the consent of the king, that this castle might not devolve into improper hands. The precaution seems to have secured the fidelity of its proprietor, for, in the fortieth year of the same reign, William Mauduit, the Earl, supported the royalists, until he was surprised by John Gifford, governor of Kenelworth castle, who demolished the walls of Warwick from tower to tower, and led away Mauduit and his countess prisoners. In the time of Edward II. the Earl Thomas being a minor, it was at several times committed to three different governors, and under Edward III. to a fourth, the owner being then a boy; but in the forty-fifth of Edward III. when in the hands of Thomas Guy, Earl of Warwick, the dilapidations were repaired, and the whole was re-established to the condition of a complete embattled fortress by that nobleman, whose valour contributed to the success on the glorious days of Cressy and Poitiers.

The gallant chief, in the time of Richard II. was appointed governor to the young king,† but not receiving the respect at court his services demanded, he retired to his castle, and built the lofty tower to the north-east, called to this day, Guy's tower‡.

In this profligate reign, when every principle of private honour and public faith was disregarded by the minions of the crown, this illustrious champion of England's glory, in the careless hour of festivity, when at table, surrounded by the friends of his bosom, was seized by a royal man-

* *Vide* No. 1, pages 7 and 8, of the Monthly Register.

† "After the parliament's care of the ecclesiastical affairs, all the king's governors "were removed, as well to retrench the great expence, as because their number was pre- "judicial to his education. Instead of these Lords, Thomas de Beauchamp Earl of "Warwick, was chosen to have the sole care of educating the king."

RAPIN, Richard II.

‡ This is the most elevated part of the building in our plate, and will be immediately distinguished on inspection.

date, and conducted away a prisoner of state. He was condemned to die by the pliant parliament: the sentence was, however, remitted and banishment, more repugnant to the feelings of an intrepid mind, was decreed. Under Henry IV. he was recalled, and was restored to his possessions, when Richard, who had abused all the privileges of friendship, and all the rights of private and public virtue, expiated the wrongs of his country in the castle of Pontefract.

In the time of Edward IV. we find the fortress of Warwick in the possession of the royal family: it was then occupied by George Plantagenet, the king's brother, and, after his imprisonment and death, it came to Edward, his son, whose singular adventures form so curious a part of English history. It continued with the crown until Edward VI. created John Dudley Earl of Warwick, and granted him the castle and estate. On his attainder, the castle, in course, reverted to the crown. Elizabeth gave the title, and the property attached to it, to Ambrose his son, who dying without issue, James I. in the second year of his reign, made a new grant of the building to Sir Fulk Greville, when it was in a ruinous condition, and the strongest part was applied as the county jail. This proprietor, however, restored it, and during the civil war it was converted into a garrison for the parliament. In consequence, it was besieged by Lord Northampton, in 1642, who also surprised the artillery dispatched from London for its defence. Notwithstanding this misfortune, Sir Edward Peito had the gallantry to defend it, with a single piece of ordnance, until it was relieved by Lord Brooke. In the time of Charles II. Robert Earl of Brooke greatly embellished the state apartments. Francis, his successor, under George II. was created Earl of the castle in the 10th of that reign, and from him it descended to George Greville, the present Earl of Brooke and Warwick..

The late alterations have, in some measure, changed its antique appearance, which, however, is preserved in Guy's Tower, in the remains on the opposite side, and in other parts of the building, where the Norman eyelet is retained, adapted to the missile weapons of that day. The Gothic windows, which are observed below the attics, through the entire front, are executed by a modern architect, since the house has been converted into a mansion for the noble family to which it belongs. We think this change destroys the simplicity of the effect as a fortress; and notwithstanding the present taste for the restoration of the Gothic style, where the enlargement of the apertures is necessary for domestic convenience, we prefer the square window, which, on inspection of the remains of Norman architecture in fortified buildings, will be found more coincident with that style.

One of the most extraordinary stories in English history, relates to Guy, in the Saxon times, who is said to have married Felicia, daughter of Rohand Earl of Warwick, and in her right inherited the title in the 10th century.

The visitants at the castle are, at this time, shewn his spear, his buckler, his bow and his spurs, his porridge-pot, and even the slipper of his fair dulcinea.

A carpenter's shop near Warwick was formerly the chapel of Guy-cliffe, to which Camden informs us this Guy retired in the character of a hermit, after his extraordinary adventures and military exploits. In the apartment of this mechanic is a mutilated statue of that Saxon hero, who makes such a distinguished figure among writers of authority.* Rossus, the antiquarian of Warwick, affects to be extremely accurate in the dates

* John Leland, Mr. Camden, Dr. Heylin, Sir William Dugdale, and others, treat the matter as a serious fact.

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of the transaction: he tells us, that on the 12th of July, 926, being the third year of the reign of Athelstan, a most terrible single combat took place between the champions of the kings of England and Denmark, for the rights of England, between Guy, Earl of Warwick, and Collebrund the Pagan, and African giant: that, through the mercy of God, the Christian undertook the combat, being advised thereto by an angel; and the faithful servant of God and of the church, happily vanquished the enemy of the whole realm of England.*

Notwithstanding the grave authors who have given their name to this recital, several inconsistencies in the dates, and contradictions between the writers themselves with respect to contemporary facts, induced Pegge, in a letter to the late Bishop Littleton, to place the story in the list of monkish fables. Certain, however, it is, that the whole was represented in the old hangings of Warwick castle, that the inhabitants of Warwick, for many ages, gave it complete credit, and that the axe, supposed to be of Collebrund, was preserved by the inhabitants of Winchester as a memento of the triumph of the champion of England.†

But one of the leading objections to the truth is, that Collebrund is said to have been an African, when it is certain the Danes had no connection with Africa, and probably were unacquainted not only with the complexion of the inhabitants, but with the existence of that continent. Mr. Pegge omits to dispute the verisimilitude on one very strong ground. In the time of Athelstan duels had not been introduced; the trial at that period was by raising red-hot irons with the naked hand; by walking barefoot over burning ploughshares, and other expedients equally terrible. Judicial combat was much posterior to this, and the martial spirit of Europe, during the middle ages, conduced to its complete establishment. The pride of man magnifying into importance every minute subject with which he was personally concerned; and the human mind, unable to comprehend the universal laws by which the Almighty governs created nature, imagined that the supreme Ruler would visibly display his power in justifying innocence and punishing crime; and so far was this prejudice extended, that not only questions of purity or guilt, not only uncertain or contested facts, but abstract points of law, were determined by the issue of a combat. Even a judge, surrounded by the insignia of his sacred profession, pronouncing sentence on the criminal before God and his country, might be interrupted in the solemn duties, be accused of iniquity and corruption, and be called upon to lay aside the robes of office, to assume the spear and the buckler, and to defend his integrity in the field. To decline the combat was to render himself infamous, and to become incapable even of sustaining the decencies of a private station.

By these regulations, the man who committed one murder obtained permission to perpetrate a second, to expiate his offence before an earthly tribunal. If an inheritance were disputed, to obtain it, it was only necessary publicly

* "Ut testantur," continues Rossus, "in chronicis suis Henricus Knyghton, Thomas "Rodburn, Giraldus Cambrensis, Johannes Strench, Johannes Hardyng, Johannes "Gresley, Johannes Poutrel, et multi alii."

† It has often been supposed, that where a giant is introduced the whole story is fabulous, from the facility with which the mind embraces the miraculous, and the particular propensity it feels to give credit to the extraordinary expansion of the human form. Perhaps this distrust has been carried too far. Two giants have appeared, in our own time, of a stature superior to many described in antiquity; one of them is now resident in the ancient manor-house of the Conyers family, at Epping, in Essex, of the prodigious height of eight feet four inches. We do not see why Nature may not have amused herself, in early times, with these singular varieties in the species; and although we coincide with Mr. Pegge, we do not condemn every historian as fabulous who introduces a giant into his narrative.

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to massacre the lawful heir. If the vanquished were not mortally wounded, according to the laws of St. Lewis, he was either mutilated or beheaded. Women and priests selected champions to cut throats by deputy, and these were preferred, like beasts of labour, for their strength and agility; and under our William the Conqueror, even abbots and priests were permitted personally to engage, on receiving an episcopal licence.

To the thirteenth century the practice of legal duelling was very common, but it was occasionally resorted to much later. The last example in the history of France was, perhaps, the judicial combat between M. Jarnac and M. de la Chaistaignerie in 1547.* We have some instances in England after that date; one was in 1571, under the inspection of the judges of the court of Common Pleas. Another as late as the year 1631, when a judicial combat was appointed between Donald Lord Rea and David Ramsay, Esq. but both these were accommodated without murder, the former by the interposition of Elizabeth, the latter by Charles I.†

Without proceeding further, it will appear in the observations we have made on the subjects connected with Warwick Castle, that the propositions with which we commenced are established: that the feudal system was adapted, at the time in which it was maintained, to produce complete success in external war, but that it was wholly unfit for the purposes of interior polity. It will be seen that the pride of independent power, indulged by the English nobility within the precincts of their fortresses, during the reigns of the less powerful princes, exposed the country to perpetual hostility; and the slow progress of Europe, from the sixth to the sixteenth century, in every attainment that can adorn and dignify the human mind, is sufficiently explained by the opposition this belligerent state must have constantly given to the arts of peace, to the embellishments of science, and to all the refinements of social intercourse‡.

* The practice was not formally abolished in France, by public law, until the time of Lewis XIV.

† Don Quixote, from the fascinating genius of Cervantes, is a direct satire on this pretended means of establishing the cause of justice, by the violation of every principle of justice and humanity. The hint was probably taken, by that ingenious writer, from a general defiance given by Jean de Verchin, Sénéchal of Hainault, a knight of great fame. In all the cities of Europe he directed to be affixed, in conspicuous places, a cartel challenging any knight whatever who would meet him, to fight with the sword, the lance, or the battle-axe, with the assistance of God, the Holy Virgin, of St. George, and of his peerless dulcinea. The combat was to be undertaken in a village of Flanders. In the earlier times of the Provençal poets, this challenge might have been accepted; on this occasion no one appeared to encounter the redoubted knight: he therefore made a solemn vow to go in search of adventures through the kingdoms of France and Spain, armed cap-a-pié, which having performed, he exchanged the target and lance of the warrior, for the wallet and staff of the pilgrim, and counted his beads at the feet of St. James of Gallicia

‡ This observation will appear correct, if we proceed one step further than we have done in the preceding essay, in the comparison between the Moorish and Gothic polity. In the peninsula of Europe, where the former was established, the liberal arts were coeval with it. When their Gothic neighbours were in the grossest state of barbarism, the Saracenic literati were engaged in profound researches in astronomy, mathematics, chemistry, pharmacy; and in all those sciences which require the utmost exertion of the human intellect, and the majestic remains of Arabian learning are, at this day, the greatest ornament possessed by the country from which they were expelled.

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COTSEA BRIDGE.

Fr. Basire Sc.

Some Account of the Cotsea Bhaug, on the river Jumna, at Delhi, with Strictures on the ancient and modern History of Northern Hindoostan.

"COTSEA Bhaug is so called from the Bhaug, or garden, within this "quadrangular building, which was erected by the Cotsea Begum, a "Mahomedan lady, in the reign of the Emperor Akbar, about two hun-"dred years since. It is built with stone, and covered, in part, with "stucco of a durable nature. The apartments receive light principally "from the garden side, excepting the octangular projections at the angles. "The roof is smoothly terraced, and commands a fine view of the city of "Delhi and the river Jumna.

"The garden, in which beds of flowers and fountains are interspersed, "is laid out in straight walks paved with freestone. On the south side, "adjoining the outer wall, there is a mosque, and on the north is the grand "entrance to the Cotsea Bhaug."

Such is the account given by Mr. Thomas Daniell, on the subject of our plate. That gentleman, whose residence in Hindoostan we notice in the Asiatic Transactions, engaged his pencil on objects of the greatest curiosity in that country; they are now submitted to public inspection, and may be considered as the most elegant, and correct specimens of oriental scenery. The time in which this palace was built, does not admit our referring it to the Arabesc style. On inspection it will be immediately apparent that the attachment to the pinnacle and to the pyramidal form was wholly abandoned; there seems, however, to be regularity of design and correctness of execution, with a certain sharpness and precision, which give it a respectable rank in modern Moorish architecture. It will be seen by this structure that the artists of the East have still continued their attachment to the fret-work, undulation, and to the abundance of minute ornament, which is one of the characteristics of its earlier state; and, in general, considering the similarity of oriental taste in different ages, we rather wonder at the degree of variation admitted than at its consistency with what is denominated the native Arabesc. Our ideas of that style, in Europe, have been formed too much from the mosque and the mausoleum, and too little from edifices devoted to splendid establishments and princely hospitality. The designs of Mr. Daniell, however, will tend to remove this source of error; he has given views of structures of that country in every possible variety, and we congratulate the public on this important acquisition.

The city of Delhi, in the neighbourhood of the Cotsea Bhaug, was formerly the seat of Hindoo dominion over Northern India; in 1793 an order was given, by the Bengal government, to survey this country, and it is from this recent examination that we are enabled to give the following particulars of the city. The ruins of ancient Delhi occupy a portion of ground of no less than twenty miles in circumference. The new city is about seven miles round, and is defended by a wall and fortifications; admission is obtained at seven gates, which are protected by a military guard. Here are the remains of many splendid palaces belonging to the great officers of the empire; the entrances are through lofty, arched gateways, above which are orchestræ, and before each is a spacious yard for the elephants, horses, and attendants of the visitors. They all possess the eastern appendage of a seraglio. It was from the mosque of Roshun-a-Dowlah that, about a century since, Kouli Khan saw the massacre of the unfortunate inhabitants of this city. Two thousand of his followers were slain in a sedition; the Shah, overhearing the tumult, marched, with a small force, out of the fort to that place; in the morning he was fired upon from a neighbouring terrace, and

and an officer killed close by his side. He instantly ordered the slaughter of the inhabitants, and his cavalry, in the streets of the city, cut in pieces one hundred thousand persons, without respect to sex or age. The king of Persia sat in repose, while the shrill cries of women, the feeble accents of mangled infants, and the groans of expiring decrepitude echoed through the city. "None but slaves," says the translator of the Ferishta, "dared "come near him, for his countenance was dark and terrible. At length "the unfortunate Emperor, his captive, attended by a number of his chief "omrahs, who preceded Mohummud, bowed down their foreheads to the "ground. Kouli Khan sternly asked them what they wanted. They "cried out, with one voice, "Spare the city." Mohummud said not a "word, but tears flowed fast from his eyes. The tyrant, for once, touched "with pity, sheathed his sword, and said, For the sake of the Prince Mo-"hummud, I forgive."

"In the Shah Bhaug, or the royal gardens, is a very large octagon room, "which looks towards the river Jumna; this room is called Shah Boorj, "or the royal tower; it is lined with marble, and from the window of it, "the late heir apparent, Mirza Juwan Bukt, made his escape, in the year "1784, when he fled to Lucknow: he descended by means of a ladder "made with turbans, and, as the height is inconsiderable, effected it with "ease.

"Adjoining is the fortress of Selim Ghur, which you reach by a stone "bridge, built over an arm of the Jumna. The fort is now entirely in "ruins. At the eastern end of it is the sally-port, from which Golaum "Kawder Khan made his escape, with all his retinue, when the place was "besieged by the Mahrattas in 1788. The river Jumna, running directly "underneath this bastion, the tyrant crossed it immediately, and fled to "Meerut, in the Dooab.

The attempts to promote the inland navigation of this empire, are not only interesting as a subject of history, but as suggesting an advantageous direction of future enterprize.

We have observed, the Cotsea Bhaug is seated on the shores of the Jumna; it will not be pardonable, wholly to omit the notice of the artificial canals it supplied. This river, leaving the walls of Delhi, pursues a course due south, for an hundred miles, to Agra, it then hastens south-east, to the Tehemel, their united streams are lost in the Ganges, which, at the distance of five hundred miles, discharges its abundant waters into the bay of Bengal.

In the middle of the fourteenth century, Ferose III. made a canal one hundred miles long, from the river Setlege to the Iidger; about the same time he continued the streams of the Jumna to Hassi and Beraisen. He then made a cut from the Caggar, which he directed to Sirsutti, and united with the Kera. Here he built the city Feroseabad, and supplied it with another canal from the Jumna. Ferose, likewise, made two artificial intersections from this river: at the extremity of the one he founded the city Hissar, the other, leaving the Jumna at Kungiparah, terminated at Delhi.

It is obvious that this great eastern improver, intended the union of the navigable parts of the Jumna and the Setlege, that approach each other within one hundred and twenty miles, as an auxiliary to the more ambitious project of a navigable communication between the Indus and the Ganges, which, it is conjectured, might have been much more easily effected than the canal at the isthmus of Suez: the utility of the latter is very questionable, under the present improvements in navigation, but the former would be one of the greatest of which the globe we inhabit is capable.

The Indus and the Ganges approximating at the mountains of Cashmere, from whence they rise, and almost mingling the tributary streams by which they are supplied, gradually continue receding through an extent of much

more than one thousand miles, and unite with the ocean, at the distance of fifteen hundred from each other. The junction of these by artificial communication, was the design of Ferose; the facility of intercourse through this immense continent, the civilization, and the vast increase of the means of happiness that would be the consequence of its completion, is one of the sublimest contemplations in which the human mind can be engaged.*

Public associations of the great and the wealthy, are deemed necessary to extensive intercourse with Asia; and in the history of the commerce of mankind, there is no instance of a more powerful trading establishment, than that of the British East India Company, whose viceroy controuls, with absolute authority, one of the most extensive empires of the world. It would be a happy direction of its opulence and authority, to instruct and assist the natives in these essential means of ameliorating their condition; but it is a melancholy truth, that the emoluments of the Europeans in this institution, depend on the degradation of the Asiatic, and that where the ability is redundant, the inclination is deficient. We are naturally led to this reflection, from the accounts we have of the different state of these territories, in the surveys of ancient and modern writers. The immense girdle of Asiatic mountains which encloses India, forms a barrier of three thousand miles; by the successive conquerors, Alexander, Tamerlane, and Kouli Khan, they were passed in different ages, at the same ghat or defile, amongst the heights of Paropamisus, although the distance of time between the first and the last expedition, was upwards of two thousand years. It has so happened, that this part of India, with which the ancients were most acquainted, is the least known in our day, and is represented by the best authorities to which we can refer, as, at this time, in the lowest state of misery and degradation. At the period of the Macedonian expedition, it was far otherwise: the domain of which Porus received the command from the Grecian victor, contained no fewer than two thousand towns,† and the country teeming with abundance on every side, induced Seleucus, one of the successors of Alexander, to make a much further progress into it; it seems highly probable that his troops occupied Delhi, and that he descended to the shores of the Ganges; certain it is, that in the course of his expedition, he every where discovered in that country, power, wealth, and luxury. Whatever may have been the changes to which they are subject in their national riches and political importance, the physical constitution, shape, manners, customs, and even the dress of the people, at this day, answer accurately to the description given of them upwards of four hundred years before the Christian æra; they were then, as at this day, divided into tribes, the members of which never intermarry; the same custom prevails of wives sacrificing themselves on the pile; they subsist on the same vegetable food; they are distinguished by their long black hair, and cotton raiment, and by the delicate proportions of their exterior form. What are those peculiarities of constitution and climate, which have given this rigidity to materials so ductile, in colder regions, is an investigation remote from our present purpose, but adapted to excite the most ardent curiosity of the philosophic historian. It was to these subjects, that the elegant, comprehensive, and benevolent mind of Sir William Jones, was directed; and the premature death of that distinguished advocate of insulted justice, is an impediment to oriental improvement, which we consider among the severest disappointments of afflicted humanity.

* A grand idea is given of the Ganges, from the account of the learned geographer, Major Rennel, who tells us, that its meanders in a mountainous track, through a course of eight hundred miles, that from thence, proceeding to the plains, it receives in its progress, eleven rivers (besides inferior ones) none smaller than the Thames, and some as large as the Rhine.

† Arrian, lib. 6. c. 2.

Observations on the Historical and Architectural View of Somerset House.

I BEG leave to offer a few remarks on the essay respecting Somerset House, which appeared in your last number. With regard to the declared pre-eminence of the Roman style, perhaps, the praise applied to it, may be somewhat extravagant. No notice is taken of that inventive genius of the early Greeks, which gave birth to architecture in that country, the most chaste and simple; nor is the inferiority of the Romans ingenuously admitted, who copied from this manly and beautiful original, and whose only merit is the felicity of imitation.

Though it is acknowledged, that Italy exhibits instances of exquisite composition in architecture, and that the consummation of its glory, was accomplished at Rome; yet it must, nevertheless, be allowed, that Greece deserves the respect of mankind for its originality, which no posterior embellishments, or the most studied improvements, can supersede. We have no fair means of comparison of the merit of Grecian and Roman architecture, by exploring the earliest structures in these states. From such an enquiry, little benefit can be derived, because, it is confessed, that but little difference prevailed; they both possessed merely the rude character of infant effort. It must be from an examination into their style and condition, when each were in their glory, that any preference, founded on their ancient remains, is to be derived. The Gothic, which almost every country in Europe exhibits, affords specimens of excellent workmanship, nice and penetrating ingenuity, and in the compatibility with the object of its application, perhaps, even more pure and correct than what can be adduced in favor of the other. From the nature of its composition, the Gothic has been styled, by some of its enthusiastic admirers, a sacred kind of architecture; and it is not suspected, that there will be any one to dispute, that in this respect, it has been excelled, or even equalled, by either the Grecian or Roman.

In that part of the essay which considers the architecture of Somerset House, some objections have occurred, which, it may not, perhaps, be thought troublesome to offer. Of the "chastity and elegance" of the façade, to the Strand, there can be no question; however, the basement *there* (contrary to Chambers's own rule) exceeds, though but moderately, the proportion allowed between that and the superstructure; the arches have been derided, as comparatively little more than key-holes; but it should be remembered, that Sir William Chambers had not an unlimited range of ground allowed to him; and it is too generally the lot of man to be censured, before an accurate or impartial examination is made into the motive of his operations. With respect to the "correctness and the splendour" of the architecture of the quadrangle, it is surely a very high encomium, to say, that it is "excelled by no building in Europe;" and though it may be considered an invidious, and would, indeed, be a *difficult* task to undermine, or in anywise, diminish the fame of Sir William Chambers; yet how far soever that may reach, it is certain, that the architectural composition of the quadrangle, has faults, which, though they may not degrade it from the class of magnificent and noble buildings, will yet prevent it from a rank among the most celebrated in Europe. The general design is handsome; the basement, throughout the whole, is awkwardly advanced too high, and the circumstance of carrying up the rusticated work as far as the attics, as it is seen in certain portions of the edifice, is a violation of rule, which displays neither beauty nor utility. The impression which a rusticated basement is intended to make, is stability, the

surdity, therefore, of continuing it to the ettics, is evident. The greatest objection, however, to Somerset House, is the sorry, contemptible dome which surmounts the Navy-office, the pediment underneath it, and the two cupolas on each side the quadrangle increases the deformity. There may, however, be thought by some, to be favourable circumstances to the architect, for their structure is so far from partaking of the true architectural knowledge which is to be distinguished in the general edifice, that no *stranger*, who is capable of observation, could suppose them to be the production of the same man. Though these may be considered as the stigma of Sir William Chambers, or the sentence of the condemning jury of Somerset House; yet there are other faults, which, however less conspicuous, are gross and absurd. If an *architectural* observer would take the pains, much corruption and negligence of science may be discovered in those parts allotted to the Hackney-coach-office, and the corresponding wing. An example also, of clumsy and inelegant design, is that ponderous arch, which, in the front to the river, is seen to support a very handsome portico; if utility be the exclusive requisite of beauty, nothing should be objected to this, for it is intended as an accommodation to the commissioners of the navy, &c. from their street to the terrace; but with all its obvious utility, the design does certainly give the idea of a strained and puzzled invention.

It may, perhaps, be thought by some that the objections which have been made, in this paper, to the works of Sir William Chambers, are invidious attempts to impair his fame, but that is established on a *pedestal of his own invention*, which all the world have acknowledged to be just, and whatever is wrought by justice will not easily be overturned. The excellencies of some parts are yet to be noticed. Throughout the whole, the compact and chaste proportion of parts is sufficiently evident to inform us of the architect's classical acquirements in his art. The columns are elegantly designed, correctly proportioned, and arranged; each has its mouldings, entablatures, &c. in that due regularity and symmetry which antiquity has established. In the general design parts are correspondent with parts, and, in most, beauty with usefulness; there is not an improper moulding to be found. The south, east, and west sides of the quadrangle are certainly the least objectionable of the whole, and, excepting the rusticated *attick*, the dome, and a few other offensive digressions, the quadrangle, in its design and proportions, would, perhaps, be excelled by no building in Europe.

It is observed in the historical sketch to which this alludes, "that the "quadrangle is ornamented with a basement supporting the Corinthian "order;" examination will tell him who wrote the paper, that they are Composite; that his "columniated projections" are *logics*; that columns have not *always bases*, and that those columns, which relieve the projection to the terrace, supported by a lofty arcade towards the Thames, are not Tuscan but Doric.

G. W.

Reflections occasioned by the Discovery of the two new Planets.

AFTER the unwearied labours of Huygens and Cassini, for more than half a century, the attention of astronomers was chiefly directed to improve the theories, and correct the calculations of their predecessors. The invention of reflecting and achromatic telescopes was, for many years, unattended with any important discovery in the heavens; in proportion to the facility of making observations, the zeal of philosophers appeared to decline. To Dr. Herschell we are indebted for the revival of those researches, which have greatly enlarged our views of the universe, have

added three primary planets to the solar system, and discovered such a multitude of cometary bodies, as to make it doubtful "whether they are "to be enumerated by hundreds or by thousands."—(Lalande Histoire Astron. 1801.) A variety of reflections suggest themselves on the discovery of our two neighbours, Ceres and Pallas, whose bulk appears so diminutive compared with that of the Earth, or any of the primary planets. The planet Pallas is stated by Dr. Herschell to be only ninety-five miles in diameter, and Ceres about one-seventh of the diameter of the Earth. If the other orbs, which roll around the Sun, and are subjected to the same laws as the Earth, like it, are the abodes of sentient and intellectual beings, it is reasonable to believe that the inhabitants of each bear some relative proportion to their respective magnitude. We may also suppose that their rivers and seas, their mountains* and valleys, their waves and tempests, have the same proportion, and are suited to the size of the inhabitants.

The size of man is admirably adapted to his situation; had he the stature of a Brobdignag it would be attended with many obvious inconveniencies, and must have lessened the number which the Earth is capable of supporting; had he been of pigmy make, like the natives of Lilliput, he could not have traversed the snows of winter, have scaled the summit of the Alps, have penetrated the mine, or launched his bark upon the roaring waves, and braved the fury of contending elements. Applying these analogies to the newly-discovered planets, and comparing their diameters and bulk with the earth, we may expect the inhabitants of Ceres not to exceed the height of nine or ten inches, and those of Pallas will scarcely rise to one.

Although it would be limiting our ideas of the variety of nature to suppose the human form alone capable of rationality, or that other senses than ours may not be enjoyed by the inhabitants of distant parts of the universe, yet as all the planets in our system are, in many respects, similar, differing only in degrees of magnitude, quantities of light, or time of their periodical revolution, we may expect the modes of animated existence on each not essentially to vary from those we observe on the earth. The Cerasians are, probably, in reality what the dean of St. Patrick described the Lilliputians, and the rational beings on Pallas not larger than beetles, whose actions we could scarcely observe without the assistance of the microscope. Our ideas of magnitude are merely relative to the objects around us, and have no necessary connection with intelligence or sensation: the organs of a mite are as perfect, and probably as numerous, as those of the elephant, and the minute animalculæ in pepper-water, although many hundred thousands swim in a single drop, are as well formed and as curiously organized as the huge leviathan.

Let us suppose ourselves carried to the planet Ceres, amidst all the noise and bustle of one of its most flourishing cities; let us attend the courts of justice, and see the learned sages on the bench, in all the solemnity of legal decision, their heads enveloped in full-bottomed wigs the size of a wren's nest, with the most pompous gravity, deliver the oracles of the law from mouths not wider than a barley-corn.*

"———Spectatum admissi risum teneatis.

Let us observe the dignity of their senators, the splendor of their monarchs,

* It may be objected that the mountains in the Moon are higher than those of the Earth, but the uncertainty attending the measurement of small angles, and the difference of opinion of astronomers make this doubtful.

* Lorsque on voit un chancelier avec sa simarre (long robe), sa large perruke et son air composé, il n'est point de tableau plus plaisant à se faire, que de se peindre ce même chancelier consomant l'œuvre du mariage. MONTAIGNE.

or the honours paid to some conquering six-inch hero, who has made the universe tremble at his frown. The ponderous gates open, and, from a palace as large as a bureau, behold the mighty warrior advances, mounted on an animal the height of a tom cat; he waves his sword; the assembly prostrate themselves before him; he speaks, and the fate of nations depends upon his word. Should we turn with contempt from this arrogance of pigmy pride, or feel an insupportable convulsion of laughter at this effort to wield, with tiny arm, the sceptre of Jove; let us recollect that such would be the emotions of contempt or ridicule felt by a native of Saturn or Jupiter, were he to visit our planet, and observe man, proud man,

"Clad in a little brief authority,
"Play such fantastic tricks before high heaven
"As make the angels weep."———

Can the difference of six feet or six inches change the nature of moral relations? Can virtue or vice be measured by a scale of height and bulk? Why should we feel contempt for the Ceresian, when the same solemn farce, acted by our fellow beings, would inspire us with reverence? We may, perhaps, find a solution to this question in the moral constitution of man. Those real virtues, which are essential to the welfare of society, cannot be made ridiculous or contemptible by any change in our ideas of the magnitude of the being who exerts them, whilst the assumed pomp, the formal gravity, the solemn grimace, which bad taste and bad principles have taught us to revere, need only to be slightly separated from the impressions with which they were associated, and we immediately perceive their contemptible inanity. In proof of this assertion, let us again suppose ourselves amongst the Ceresians, not viewing the pride of courts and camps, but observing them occupied in works of utility, in the promotion of science, or the diffusion of happiness. Could we see their affectionate solicitude for their offspring, their readiness to perform the kind offices of friendship and humanity, and not feel our hearts warmed with a sympathetic glow of delight; the smile which this diminutive figure at first excited, would soon be changed to the settled expression of complacent satisfaction.

The only advantage which it is probable we can draw from the discovery of those heavenly bodies, that are too remote, or too minute to be observed without the aid of the telescope, will be to improve our mind by correcting or enlarging our views of nature, or to amuse a solitary hour by contemplating some of the possible varieties of existence contained in the universe. The celebrated Dr. Halley carried these conjectural speculations so far, as to imagine the Earth and other planets composed of many concentric worlds within each other, and the interstices filled with luminous atmospheres, to fit the subterranean globes for the purposes of life.—(Phil. Trans. No. 183.) The discoveries of Dr. Herschell go far to establish the probability of the Sun being an opake habitable world, surrounded with phosphorescent matter. Thus, without going beyond our own system, we discover the possible modes of accommodation for myriads of sentient beings. Should any one consider such conjectures as the idle dreams of philosophy, and ask what can be their utility?—We may reply in the words of Soame Jennyns (Essay on Time) "Whoever would enjoy such speculations, "must leave for a while the noisy bustle of worldly occupations, and retire into the sequestered shades of solitude and contemplation; from "whence he will return certainly not richer, possibly not wiser, but "probably more susceptible of amusement from his own company, and "more able to draw entertainment from his own imaginations, which in "his journey through life he will often find an acquisition not altogether "inconsiderable."

R. S.

Strictures on the Life and legal History of the Honorable Thomas Erskine.

MR. Erskine was a younger son of the late Earl of Buchan, a nobleman of an ancient family in Scotland, which was supported in its dignity rather by the splendor of a title than the possession of large hereditary wealth. In a nation abounding, like our own, with the resources of an extended commerce, it is no longer matter of surprise, that those stately maxims of a desolate grandeur and family independence, that feudal pride, disdaining the contamination of *business*, should have, at length, sunk into disrepute, lost under the heap of mouldering hatchments, and the ruins of the old castle's walls that confined it!—Whatever immunities birth and ancestry might once have challenged; whatever magic circles an earl marshal's wand might have drawn to protect the superior orders from the intercourse of baser souls, the empalement has long since been violated by the insolent inroads of wealth; and the golden bough of the counter has not ineffectually solicited an entrance into the college of the herald. In a commercial country, indeed, honors are, with a wise policy, conferred upon wealth: the invidious distinction of a permanent aristocratic body is thus softened down to the people; and wealth of itself becomes, at length, possessed of that power of which it ultimately constitutes the whole *moving force*. These observations are not foreign from the circumstances of the times. The distinction, insurmountable, so injudiciously, and with such proud pertinacity, observed between the monied interest and the nobility of ancient France was one among the many causes of a democratic revolution.

The good sense of the late Earl of Buchan, stimulated, doubtless, by a prudent regard to the *Moyens de Vivre*, had destined all his children to a profession. The sea service was the object of his son Thomas's choice; one, we must confess, apparently incongenial with his mind, if we estimate from its present standard of taste and sentiment, but, at that time, the object of his invincible predilection. What attractions this rude line of life could exhibit beyond a mere indulgence to an enterprising and ardent spirit, we are at a loss to conjecture. An ill-judged preference, however, terminated, as usual, in premature disgust. From this profession he wandered to the army, and continued in that service about five years. Some rudiments of military training are yet to be traced in Mr. Erskine; the confirmed attitudes of courteous manners and deportment, and open, manly determination of conduct, and sanguine liberality of spirit, are indeed never so well inculcated as in the discipline of the *Campus Martius*. The seeds of that genius which was one day to burst forth were here discovered in the bud, though the blossom was first unfolded in the fainter colours of conversational acumen, and a versatility of table talents. The stream of life did not glide by him unobserved; his reflection upon each passing object was solid and penetrating, and this display of singular discernment and abilities of investigation were considered by his friends an evidence of his having *erred* in his choice of life.

As yet he seemed to have formed to himself no presages of future greatness; the tissue of life was unfolded slowly and with such faint promises as appeared to indicate little more than a discontented retirement upon half pay. Civilians have prudently considered definitions hazardous; the term genius is, perhaps, involved in as much perplexity as any that may occur in their whole category. It has been doubted whether we should estimate it only as an innate vigour of mind, a general aptitude or capacity wholly influenced by chance in its particular determination, or whether we should consider it as an intellectual celerity deprived of all its force and energies, when deflected from the certain path to which early propensities have

marked

marked its direction. The first explanation seems most agreeable to reason. He that has received the due "force impressed" by its impetus will encounter no repulsion, but walk with equal speed towards *either pole*. It was observed, therefore, by a great authority, that Newton would have been successful "had he written an epic poem." Many have proceeded abstractedly on this erroneous principle, and left the genius of the child to be alone successful in the choice of a profession, without considering that there could be no other criterion of *this* genius than long and wasteful experience. Abstract reason is not, perhaps, the best qualified judge in the choice of life, since there could be no end of comparing advantages, balancing inconveniencies, and estimating probabilities; where so much must of necessity be left to *chance*, there is but little ground for preference, and *more* is lost by delay than gained by deliberation. It was this that caused one of the wisest men to congratulate himself as fortunate in being determined to a profession by the choice of others.

This was, beyond doubt, the case of Mr. Erskine. The law was rather an object of his aversion than his preference: he was happily guided by the influence of another, who, perceiving the depth of the stream, concluded wisely that it might be successfully poured out into any channel.

The Countess of Buchan was, indeed, a singular woman, watchful for the interest of her children; and of an observation which pointed out where it might best be found. On the death of his father, she suggested, with prophetic prescience of future eminence, this scheme of life to her son, which he, however, unwillingly adopted. Happily weak minds are seldom tormented by ambition! This ardour of signalising ourselves by efforts measured by no common standard, damped by no obstacles, and blasted by no despondency, is the concomitant of great abilities alone. Mr. Erskine was conscious of the powers he possessed, though he considered them ill adapted to the law. But the hour of deliberation was passed; after some time wavering on the threshold, he entered himself a student of Lincoln's Inn. He was now of a mature age, and, according to common custom, had embarked late in his profession. It is a matter of some astonishment to consider the many celebrated characters whom fortune rather than self direction has rendered eminent: men who had been lost in obscurity but for a happy concurrence of circumstances, which have taken them from the lumber room in which they had been long thrown by, and almost in despite of themselves, in contradiction, at least, of all prognostic, have brightened and polished up into the objects of general admiration and utility, and have attracted the applause and become the ornaments of the world. Sir Francis Drake entered the sea service in the forty-second year of his age; Cromwell was as old when he became a soldier; and Coke, the oracle of our English law, was on the verge of forty when called to the bar.

It is confessed, on all sides, that powers of a bare mediocrity are sufficient to obtain eminence in this profession. It is, indeed, equally the evil and excellence of the law, that its dignities are not difficult of access; that the course of preparation is such as must qualify the most moderate abilities, and the mere habits of this necessary experience supply even the absence of natural talent. It is a scene of some humour in a French comedy, where a father is introduced consulting upon a plan of life for an hopeless son, and having rejected one profession, as requiring intellectual, and another, as requiring pecuniary capital, at length concludes upon the law, as that which appeared to him to demand least of either.

It is not in any offensive sense these observations are applied. Our English bar has long blossomed with the richest talents, and that ability, the essential requisite of all governments, has been of late transplanted, with a partial hand, from the benches of Westminster-hall to the chairs of both the senate houses. If that vigour of natural powers, which we call

genius,

genius, be not demanded of necessity, as the sole means of fortune and eminence, it would yet be ridiculous to deny, that even in this line such genius is deprived of its natural prerogative. The powers of Bacon have long since given something of elegance to the monastic structure of our English code, and the liberal taste of Blackstone has concluded what his illustrious predecessor but commenced. The splendor, the illumination, the liberality of the belles lettres, have been thus grafted on the rough and knotted stock of jurisprudence, and the tree may regard its own fruit with surprise.

"Miraturque novas frondes, et non sua poma."

There are still, perhaps, other branches, which require another pruning knife; but where so much has been done, it may appear ungrateful to complain, that something should still be left. The "*nil actum reputans*," is, indeed, a generous maxim; but generosity may confer what justice has no right to demand. On Mr. Erskine's entrance into this profession, every thing that might be hoped, from the felicity of his genius, and the solid powers of his understanding, was expected by his friends, in his future progress. It is, indeed, a just complaint, that these studies, unless they meet with a genius happily disposed, are not very apt to confer any remarkable enlargement of mind. The spark of genius is too often smothered under the heavy and massive weight of statutes and reports. None ever came to his profession more highly gifted than Mr. Erskine: his mind was enriched with that orderly, various, and regular learning, which smoothed the way before him, by giving a method to all his studies, and which, by furnishing him with general principles, put in his hand, the clue to guide him through the labyrinth, where so many wander, trusting to chance alone, to hit upon their way. He had been married about three years, and the difficulties which encountered him, would have been invincible by an ordinary resolution; but they yielded to a well grounded confidence of success, founded on the consciousness of great abilities. He had to pursue his studies under the pressure of a scanty income, and the embarrassments of a family, and few experienced, in greater magnitude, the truth of the poet's observation:—

"Haud facile emergunt quorum virtutibus obstat;"

but every obstacle vanished before an unremitting application, and two years saw him qualified for commencing practice at the Bar.

The technical knowledge of the law he had already acquired, in the office of a special pleader, to which course of preparation Mr. Erskine acknowledges himself so much indebted, that he strongly recommends it to every student for the Bar. In Trinity Term 1778, he first came forward to the public, and mixed with the croud in Westminster Hall. There are but two means of obtaining the dignities of the English Bar: patronage, and commanding talents; what was wanted in the former, was made up to Mr. Erskine in the latter; his talents as a lawyer, were already known to possess that effect and brilliancy, which command sudden admiration. He was not suffered, therefore, to remain long in obscurity, or to add, without notice, another unit to the train of justice. The circumstances of the times facilitated his progress; the complexion of affairs, was at that time, threatening, and an opportunity of a public nature, afforded him the first means of distinguishing himself.

It has been often observed, that genius has been more indebted to fortune than to its own vigour, for its eminence. Talents, perhaps, are not so rare as is generally supposed; the flower may exist in many souls, and if touched by the beam of a happy fortune, might more frequently emerge from its bed of obscurity, and gladden the day with its rich, though unexpected

pected luxuriance. To a fortunate concurrence of accidents the law is more beholden than any other profession; an ornament has not unfrequently been derived to the Bench from the sickness of a leading counsel; and to the same chance which operated in bringing a Camden into notice, the first luminaries of the present day, in Westminster Hall, are indebted for their rise. The cause of Captain Baillie against Lord Sandwich was the most important one of Mr. Erskine's life; he was counsel for the former, and in his competition with the first law officer of the crown, he was not only successful for his client, but established a reputation for eloquence and acuteness, which attends him to the close of life, undisturbed by the claims of any other rival. It has not been an unusual objection to the bar, that its habits, formed with the quaintness and formality of the law style, are but ill suited to form the perfect orator. Eloquence, indeed, is not the proper growth of the bar; its energy is depressed by the trammels in which it walks; and whatever may be the natural taste of the legal student, it will be impossible to read the heavy mass of law learning without contracting something very distant from the purity of true eloquence.

Mr. Erskine, however, is one among those, who are eminent examples of the effect of a natural genius for eloquence, even in a profession so unfavourable to its growth. The finest flavoured wine has its *racinez* from the soil. The names of Bacon, Murray and Somers, have rescued the law from the charge of being unpropitious to any oratory but its own. Legal reputation was now followed by its inseparable concomitant, application of thronging clients; and he had scarcely been four years at the bar, when the profits of his business were equal to those of any practitioner in the courts.

At this time Mr. Erskine was engaged in a cause in which the public feelings were beyond example interested. It was the trial of Admiral Keppel. The malice of the accusation, and the worthy character of the man, had raised, at the same time, a loud indignation and a common sympathy among the people. The first and best men of the age, who considered him as persecuted by a faction, supported him on his trial, at Portsmouth, by their presence, and attended him with zeal and anxiety through that agony of his glory.

The reputation of the first legal abilities belonged, at that time, to Mr. Dunning, who, perhaps, from a too great anxiety in the cause, confessedly from a want of that technical knowledge necessary for the examination of the seamen and officers, petitioned to resign his brief to Mr. Erskine, whose early acquaintance with the sea life pointed him out as peculiarly qualified.

He arranged his defence for the Admiral, personally examined the witnesses, and made a masterly comment on the evidence; and, notwithstanding the limited range which is given to a counsel, in pleading before a court-martial, the assistance of Mr. Erskine, if it did not indeed contribute to establish that innocence which rested in its own security, it yet unmasked the malignity of the accusers, and raised a just cry of indignation against them. Mr. Erskine cannot but remember, with the purest satisfaction, the day which saw the acquittal of the noble Admiral. He partook, indeed, of the honour of the event with the first and worthiest characters of this kingdom; he was not behind hand in his share of the triumph, and the nation, which overflowed with joy for the justice done to the virtue of the client, beheld with admiration and gratitude his young, zealous, and eloquent defender.

The reputation of Mr. Erskine, was now so well established, that he was engaged in every cause of importance, before the courts. The riots of 1780 are fresh in the memory of all; worked into a sudden rage by

the fury of a faction, the kennels of democracy overflowed, and threatened to lay waste and demolish every boundary of law; justice was suspended; the capital, already in a blaze, was menaced with total destruction, and the safety of the nation itself hung trembling in the balance. Grievances can never be so intolerable, but that a popular redress of them must be worse. The magistracy was roused from its slumbering inactivity, and the wishes of the nation, joining heart and hand with the exertion of its executive authority, the tumults were suppressed, and tranquillity was again restored. The tribunals having recovered their usual energies, demanded some atonement for the violation of the public peace; and the security of the kingdom was unwillingly sealed in the blood of some of the offenders

The mob, as usual, was considered but as an instrument in the hands of some more able director of the mischief; and Lord George Gordon was compelled to answer to the charge of having prompted and abetted the outrages. This cause was, indeed, a fair field for eloquence; the nature of the accusation, the crime itself, so uncertain in its interpretation, and so difficult in its proof, gave an opportunity to the counsel of impressing every art and grace of oratory into the service of their client. It must be confessed, however, that there is a species of gross eloquence, rather the gift of nature than art of an effect, more impressive than any other, in pleadings before judicial assemblies. Oratory is then most efficacious when it is exerted to defend. It is to the honour of our humanity that the sympathies of our nature are better excited when we are called upon to protect than to punish. The feelings, indeed, are an instrument easily to be played upon, but are best attuned to notes of charity and compassion. Mr. Erskine was retained counsel for Lord George Gordon. His speech in reply to the evidence was at once sublime, simple, and affecting. He snatched some of its most finished graces from the Greek and Roman schools; and, indeed, his exordium is a liberal imitation of the style of Cicero, in pleading. These, however, are ornaments bequeathed to posterity, consecrated by the use of former ages, and which seem to have attained that perfection which can allow no improvement in those to come. After having laid down the doctrine of high treason, which, he observed, was strict and certain in its meaning, and limited and prescribed in its application, he added, "that the want of precision in defining this crime alone, would be sufficient to enslave a state." Montesquieu, indeed, was of the same opinion, and has declared our law of treason, next to the acts of *habeas corpus*, the "corner stone of British freedom."

In the conclusion of the speech, Mr. Erskine was, indeed, not sensible that he had to address an English jury. His usual taste forsook him, and he mistook grossness for strength; his fancy had soared too high, and was now grovelling on earth. The freedom of his eloquence is, indeed, oftentimes offensive to the gravity, and even constraint of our English style; and by bursting out into an impassioned warmth, too frequently shocks the taste and judgment of his hearers. Mr. Erskine should remember that we do not live in the times of trials by *fire* and *water*; if he would profit by this hint, which has been often given him, he would, for the future, be more sparing in his solemn appeals to heaven. The chastity of English eloquence has frequently been remarked by foreigners; our habitual reserve seems to spread to every act of our lives, and even of our understandings; and it is astonishing that a taste which can delight in the sublimest flights of poetry should thus clip the aspiring wings of oratory, and, as it were, pinion down prose to the earth. How cold is the eloquence of the British pulpits—how animated is that of the French and Italian!

Mr. Burke is, indeed, a rare example of one who broke through the fetters which custom had imposed, and pushed eloquence to her loftiest flight.

flight. The region in which he soared, is, perhaps, habitable by no one of the present day.

" ———Ardentior illis.
" ———Et non habitabilis æstu."

Mr. Burke was often gross, but it was the effect of his prodigious strength, which naturally collected large and mis-shapen images. Magnificence, greatness, and sublimity were the characteristics of his genius: he was never happier than when an opportunity of this sort offered——

" Cœlo tonantem credidimus Jovem
" Regnare"————

" The thunder proved the God."——

Mr. Erskine has a kind of levity of eloquence, but he has not yet attained the art of being simple, and is therefore never sublime, and seldom affecting. Of late he has studiously imitated Mr. Burke, but his success has not kept pace with his endeavours.

The talent of invective, which Mr. Burke considered, and, perhaps, justly, as the distinguishing excellence of his genius, in which he chiefly delighted, as an opportunity of invective was to him an excitement to his full vigour; this talent and prerogative of a superior mind has not been very happily imitated by Mr. Erskine. But in compressing much reflection in the concise and narrow scope of a moral aphorism, in drawing a lesson of wisdom within the limits of a proverb, and polishing it to a kind of sententious point, in this, after the example of his great master, Mr. Erskine has had better success.

It has long been to the credit of the English bar, that it has been no less ready in the defence of morals than in affairs which come more peculiarly under its cognizance. It is impossible to record, without its merited praise, the vigour of the late Lord Chief Justice in this defence of public morals: this was not the less laudable, as being an almost solitary instance in its kind, Lord Kenyon being the only judge who, in the long line of the presidents of the English bar, had considered any thing as his duty beyond the narrow line of his profession. The Earl of Mansfield, who had preceded him, had a very different prejudice. From having passed his early youth in scenes of polished life, he had contracted a kind of well-bred complaisance to the prevailing extravagancies of the day, which the moralist must condemn as vices, but the legislator, from a regard to general infirmity, and, therefore, impossibility of cure, must almost wholly overlook; Lord Kenyon, on the contrary, resolved to unite the character of the censor and the judge, and, when the occasion offered, never failed to discharge the united functions. Should any one take a review of the life and public character of Mr. Erskine, he will be inclined to think that he caught this censorial spirit, and formed the tone and notes of his moral reprehensions, by this celebrated moral. His defence of any of the interests of morality has a vehemence and ardour something more than professional, which can arise from nothing but the sincerity of his regard to the subject of his eulogium. His defence of the cause of religion, and a display, at once lucid, and not unlearned, of the chief arguments in its support, will long be remembered, when the pamphlet, the subject of the prosecution, will either be wholly forgotten, or remembered but as the cause which produced a confutation no less full than eloquent. To the same head we may refer his active part, and more animated performance in all prosecutions for adultery. It must be a subject of the most serious concern to every moral man, to observe that general laxity of principle which seems at present to prevail in the higher ranks of society, and particularly

ticularly with regard to conjugal faith. The frequency of adulteries is truly alarming!—To what cause must we attribute this general depravity? A passage from Tacitus, describing the opposite virtue, may explain it. Speaking of a virtuous, though barbarous people, he says, "Their chief praise is their rigid chastity, and adultery is almost unknown among them." He then proceeds to add the reason—"Nemo enim illic vitia ridet, nec corrumpere et corrumpi, seculum vocatur. Unum accipiunt maritum, quomodo unum corpus unamque vitam; ne ulla cogitatio ultra, ne longior cupiditas, ne tamquam maritum, sed tamquam matrimonium ament."

The constitutional principles of Mr. Erskine, and his singular, indeed habitual, vigour and activity in their support, is that part of his character upon which his biographer should dwell with more than common attention. The spirit of lawyers is not too frequently on the side of liberty. The very nature of the profession, and the general letter of common law, bears, indeed, too much towards the contrary principle; and where one lawyer may be found who has embraced the side of popular liberty, it would not be difficult to produce thousands who have been the warm sticklers and zealous supporters of prerogative. It is with a singular pleasure, therefore, that we can produce Mr. Erskine as one of the most ardent supporters of what can never be at variance—the principles of the constitution and the rights of the people. It is to him, indeed, to his studies, to his efforts, and to his bold assertion of those principles, which he knew to be those of our liberties, that we owe, in a great measure, the establishment of the present doctrine of libels, and in the establishment of this doctrine, that of the effectual rights of juries. He reprobated, with justice, that confusion of *law* and *fact* which left every thing to the discretion of the judge. It is not difficult to perceive how far what had been considered as the legal doctrine, could it have been maintained as such, might have attacked, and in times of bold and desperate measures on the side of the court, have utterly overthrown the liberties of the press and of the people. The jury, by this doctrine, was only to find the fact of publication, the innocence or criminality was left to the decision of the judge. The most harmless piece of an obnoxious author was thus within the reach of court persecution; they had nothing to establish but its publication, a thing which seldom was denied; the judge might then follow the dictates of a minister, and giving what construction he pleased, subject the accused to the penalties of a libel.

It is to the same constitutional principles, and attachment to the liberties of the subject, that we must impute the spirit and activity of Mr. Erskine in the state trials of our own times. The laws of treason are that part of our code which come more pointedly in competition and rivalry of popular liberty. Liberty, indeed, when once established, can only be attacked by the supreme power of the country, and the only engine for this attack, the ready instrument for its assault, are these laws of "constructive" treason. The extension of any of these statutes, or the establishment of any doctrine, which, by its vagueness or ambiguity, can lead to such extension must be fatal to all liberty. Mr. Erskine proceeded upon these principles, and the result was what might be expected from the talents of the advocate.

The readiness with which he has volunteered his services to such as were under the terrors of a court prosecution, has not unfrequently been objected to him; but surely, to those whose humanity might be questioned on account of their avowed malignity towards the objects of accusation, and whose judgments might reasonably be impeached for their contracted knowledge of the duties of an advocate, a small share of penetration might have discovered the distinction between the defence of the crime and of the criminal. "I mean not," says Cicero, in his oration for Milo,

"to

"to extenuate the guilt of abuses like these; I defend the *accused* from "ever having committed the crime, but I do not defend the crime itself." This is Mr. Erskine's justification.' The law, indeed, requires the formal and judicial conviction of the criminal no less than the punishment of the crime; and from the provision made for those who, from their poverty, cannot engage counsel, it shows itself dissatisfied unless some defence be set up. This being once established as the intention of the law, it would, of consequence, from the usual benignity of spirit, prefer the advantage of the best abilities on the side of the accused; who, if convicted, with all these auxiliaries of defence, would confer upon justice her best and noblest triumph—that of impartiality, moderation, and indulgence. It has not been unfrequently argued, that lawyers should undertake no cause unless satisfied that it were a just one; a principle which would surely lean too hard upon human frailty, and augment those severe penalties which are already too heavy upon the guilty. The justice or injustice of the cause is not the concern of the lawyer but of the judge. The decision is in the breast of a court instituted for the express purpose of hearing the accuser and the accused. A jury is appointed to try it; so that the lawyer who takes upon himself to determine for his client, usurps equally the office of judge and jury. This argument might be placed in many views, and, considered in every point, would tend to prove that a scrupulousness so refined would injure the cause of justice. It is the first principle of all jurisprudence, that every body should be heard in his own defence: there are many reasons why a man should not plead his own cause; a substitute has, therefore, been provided in the institution of lawyers, who are to do for their clients what they cannot do for themselves. In one word, the principle of all the duties of the advocate, and the source from which they flow, is that single maxim, equally of all law and natural justice, that any one man may do that for another, which, if possessed of the same ability, he would have a right to do for himself.

Having dwelt so long upon the services of this distinguished character, we will close our strictures with observing, that all the virtues which adorn his public life have been transplanted into his domestic circle. He enjoys an ample fortune with a free and easy hospitality, and is for nothing more distinguished than the air of courteousness and protection which he extends to all who solicit his favour and acquaintance.

Oxon. T. L.

Physiognomical Talents of Dr. Gall.

IN the last number of the Monthly Register I observe a separate article under the head "Quackery," and one of the most eminent and reputable physicians in Germany boldly styled "an empiric, whose very "name implies the bitterness of his medicaments, and whose lectures on "physiognomy are a disgrace to the science." I can forgive the wretchedness of this play on words; I am well persuaded the writer is not in the "gall of bitterness," but in the "*bond* of ignorance:" had he ever heard or read the lectures he has presumed to criticise, he could never have treated so contemptuously a man whose name is classed, by the first writers in Germany, with those of Zimmerman and Hufeland, and who is the friend and physician of the celebrated Kotzebue.

That Dr. Gall's lectures on skulls have been prohibited by imperial authority, may, with the writer of that article, be a sufficient reason for loading him with abuse; an enlightened posterity may compare the skulls of the lecturer and prohibitor, and decide very differently. Dr. Gall has chosen to elucidate that branch of physiognomy which Lavater considered as the most certain and important. "I pay more attention," said he,

"to

" to the forming and arching of the skull than all my predecessors, and I " consider this most firm, least changeable, and best defined part of the " human body, as the foundation of physiognomy. What a fund of en- " quiry to the man who is both anatomist and physiognomist!—I blush " when I think how much I ought to know, and of how much I am igno- " rant, while writing on a part of the body of man, so superior to all that " science has yet discovered!"

If Dr. Gall, as an anatomist, has treated what Lavater, from his defect in anatomical knowledge, was not equal to, the attempt is entitled to some respect. Lavater has been justly blamed by his admirers for blending his observations on the external form of man with the mystic jargon of quietism, and the occult qualities and sympathies of the Theosophists; he has also sometimes carried his conjectures to the confines of absurdity; notwithstanding these defects, he will continue to be read by the poet and the sage with delight and improvement. Dr. Gall, in the enthusiasm of a favourite pursuit, may have fallen into the same errors with his master, and have excited a smile where he intended to convince; but no one who has attended to physiognomy can deny that the formation of the skull, as it can be elucidated by comparative anatomy, is the best external criterion of the degree of intellect possessed by different classes of animals or branches of the family, man.

Other parts of the human form may be altered by accident or disease, and give to the countenance an expression which does not harmonize with the habitudes of the mind, but will almost invariably indicate the quantum of brain, and the proportion of intellect, in all their gradations, from the straight-lined front of the pig to the convex cranium of the elephant; from the flat forehead of the negro to the sublimely-arched temples of Cæsar or Newton.

If truth must ultimately triumph over error, may we not expect some future imperial mandate will revoke the censure on Dr. Gall, and authorise and command those who examine students for the learned professions, not only to enquire what are their present attainments, but to measure their capability for future improvement, to calculate the capacity of the skull by the rules which Euler, Clairault, and D'Alembert have established respecting curvilinear figures, or more easily by a brain guage, which some embryo Ramsden may invent?—When the right reverend prelates are assembled to communicate their spiritual gifts by manual *imposition*, may not the guager address to them his warning voice, in the appropriate language of Cowper,

" Ye mitred heads! oh lay not careless hands
" On skulls that cannot teach and will not learn."

Wakefield, July 12, 1802. E—.

GENEALOGY.

GENEALOGY.

DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER.

FRANCIS Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater, Marquis of Brackley, Earl of Bridgewater, Viscount Brackley, and Baron of Ellesmere, was born May 21, 1736, and is unmarried.

Scroop, the fourth Earl, the father of the present Duke, was created, by George I. in 1720, Marquis of Brackley and Duke of Bridgewater. He was born August 11, 1681, was married first to Elizabeth Churchill, third daughter and co-heiress of John Duke of Marlborough, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. In 1722, his Grace married a second wife, Rachael, sister to Wriothesley Duke of Bedford, by whom he had three daughters and four sons. His Grace dying on the 11th of January, 1745, the title devolved to his son John. John, the second Duke, died without issue, February 26, 1747-8, when he was succeeded by the present Duke, his brother. His Grace's grandfather, John, the third Earl of Bridgewater, had seven sons and two daughters, by whom the present Duke is distantly allied to several noble families. Egerton, Bishop of Durham, was his Grace's first cousin, being the son of Henry his fifth uncle. The Bishop married, in 1748, Anne Sophia, daughter to the Duke of Kent, by whom he had several children, amongst them is General John William Egerton, who, if he survive, will inherit the Earldom, should the Duke die without issue, and the Dukedom will become extinct. The General was born August 29, 1749, and is married.

As a peer of the realm, the Duke has rarely interposed on any great public question, yet there are some few insulated occasions in which he appears in his senatorial capacity. On a motion being made to withdraw the British troops in Germany, in the year 1762, the name of his Grace appears in the division, and to a protest on the rejection of the proposal.

When the repeal of the American ſtamp act was diſcuſſed, he ſtrongly opposed that measure; and in 1784, powerful intereſt being exerted to prevent Mr. Fox's India bill from passing into a law, the Duke shewed on the occaſion much activity; and it may be juſtly affirmed, that the Duke has not disgraced his talents and his exalted ſituation by political subservience. If he has not, on queſtions of great public intereſt, assisted the cause he approved by the oſtenſibility of declamation, it will be admitted that parliamentary garrulity is not always seasonable, and that it is as often applied to support a bad miniſter as to protect a good one. But an apology may be found for the Duke's inactivity as an hereditary legislator, which we should have been very happy to have been able to offer for many of those public characters who are so clamorous in the senate, and so silent in the field of induſtry; while the former have been displaying their oratorical abilities on the intricacies of the *lex et consuetudo Parliamenti*, on the merits of a nocturnal intrigue, or on the poſition of a gate-poſt, the latter has been employing the inhabitants of a county in the moſt important direction of public induſtry, and in changing the face of nature from desertion and ſterility to population and abundance.*

It will appear extraordinary that England ſhould have been the only country of Europe which deferred to so late a period the advantages of canal navigation. Our antiquarians have detailed from Diodorus, Herodotus, and Strabo, the artificial navigation of the iſthmus of Suez, and of the canals of Egypt: our learned travellers have explored the magnificent remains of the aqueducts of ancient Rome, and the canals of China, of Russia, of Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Flanders, and of France; but all their researches were ineffectual to public improvement until the spirit of the Duke of Bridgewater not only completed the firſt navigable canal made in England, but, by the obſtacles he encountered and overcame in that undertaking, convinced future adventurers how difficult it is to disappoint human ingenuity when animated by the ambition of national improvement. In consequence of this illuſtrious example, by these artificial expedients, Scotland has been interſected, the means of easy communication have been eſtabliſhed through all the midland counties of England, the waters of the Humber, the Mersey, the Thames, and the Severn, have been united, and a navigable communication is opened through the iſland from its eaſtern to its weſtern extremity; so that the cities, towns, and villages of England, by the facilities reſulting from this aquatic communication, resemble ſtreets of the same city, and a source of domeſtic convenience and public wealth is obtained, of which our predeceſſors were wholly deprived. Seventy years have not elapsed ſince some of the counties adjacent to the capital petitioned Parliament even againſt the extenſion of turnpike-roads into the remoter counties, leſt the easy conveyance of produce ſhould reduce their rents, and ruin their cultivation. If there had been any juſt motive for this precaution, the deſtruction to their intereſt muſt now be complete.† The fact, however, has turned out contrary to what they apprehended: the proprietor is satisfied, for his rents have increased; the tenant is consoled, for his labour is more productive.

This artificial improvement is neither local or temporary, but extenſive and permanent. Every continent of the globe, excepting Africa, is capable of enjoying abundant advantages from it. The immenſe wealth of China,

* Cicero's opinion of the requisites of an orator might excite the blush of shame in some of those timid babblers who disgrace the British tribune. "Me quidem sententia, "neme poterit esse omni laude cumulatus orator, nisi erit omnium rerum magnarum, "atque artium scientiam consecutus." Cic. de Orat. 1. 6. 2. 2.

† By the canals one horse will draw as much produce as thirty horses are engaged in conveying on the ordinary turnpike roads, with a prodigious saving of human labor.

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the description of which so much resembles the language of fable, is principally owing to its artificial navigation, while the arid deserts of Lybia seem likely to consign it to perpetual barbarism and misery.

It is probable that some of these enlarged views occupied the Duke of Bridgewater's mind at a very early period: he is said to have projected the great plan, which was subsequently executed, long before he came of age; certain it is, that when he was twenty-three years old he had already obtained the acts of Parliament, after much opposition to the undertaking. His first canal commences at a coal mountain on his Grace's estate, at the distance of about seven miles from Manchester: the canal is cut through a hill by a subterranean passage, which continues the distance of three quarters of a mile to the coal-works; the channel in some places is arched over with brick, and in others this support is not necessary, it being hewn through the solid rock. Funnels for the admission of air are contrived, some of which are carried to an elevation of upwards of one hundred and ten feet. The canal is nine miles long, a deviation of two miles being made to obtain a level; after performing this circuit it reaches the opulent town of Manchester. In its course it is raised over public roads by arches, and it is thus carried forty feet above the navigable river Irwell, so that large vessels in full sail pass with facility beneath it. The aqueduct for this purpose conveys the waters of the canal upwards of six hundred feet across the valley. The expence of the execution of this part of the Duke's navigation was, on the average, one thousand guineas for each mile. A small river is nearly absorbed to supply with water the end of the canal near Manchester.*

A communication is opened with the Irish sea from his Grace's estates at Langford Bridge; the canal altering its direction, and crossing the river Mersey, passes near Altringham, Dunham, Grapenhall, and Haulton, where it unites with the same river.†

It perhaps is more interesting to give some account of the ingenuity displayed in this prodigious work, than to detain the reader with a minute topographic description of the navigation itself. The work-shops of the mechanics floated on the canal, and pursued the situation of the work from place to place, with all their utensils and materials. Wood, timber, stone, lime, and coals, were conveyed in the same way from the Duke's estates, so that little expence was incurred, excepting labor. In the materials themselves the utmost economy was observed. The stones which were dug up to form the channel, and those which were extracted from the rock for the subterranean passage, were hewn into different dimensions and forms for the bridges over the rivers and highways, or across the valleys, to support the aqueduct. The clay, gravel, and other earths, drawn from one place, were applied to restore the level in another; and all these unwieldy and ponderous materials were carried along the canal with the ease that a wheelbarrow is removed in a pleasure-garden.

With these few observations we conclude our account of this great work of national utility performed by the Duke of Bridgewater, whose rank and station in life has not concealed from him the concerns of business, on which that utility has depended. Feeling as he did the importance of artificial navigation to the wealth and prosperity of his country, it is not improbable that his disgust at the duties of a senatorial station might have arisen from the indecent and malicious opposition he encountered in his

* Mr. Brindley, a man of no education, but of a very powerful mind, was agent of the Duke in these vast operations. On the occasion of being called before the Committee of the House of Commons he seemed to treat all rivers with such utter contempt, that one of the Members was induced to ask him for what object of utility rivers were designed? Mr. Brindley, after pausing a moment, replied, "*To feed navigable canals.*"

† The length of the principal branch of the navigation here described is twenty-nine miles two furlongs.

endeavours to obtain the concurrence of Parliament with his designs. It is fortunate that he has succeeded, for the continuance of the commercial and manufacturing interests of this country depends, in a greater degree than at any former period, on the judicious application of all our natural advantages, and artificial expedients to economise human labour. It is not within the limits of our subject at this time to enter into that painful and mortifying comparison by which this position would be supported, but we may be pardoned this cursory allusion, and we may be permitted to hold forth the Nobleman, whose genealogy and whose history is the subject of this essay, as a fit example for imitation to every Peer of the realm, whose patrimonial possessions afford to him similar opportunities of becoming beneficial to his country. If the improvements he projects be guided by the same wisdom, and prosecuted with the same energy, as those which the Duke of Bridgewater has adopted, the public welfare will be found coincident with his own private emolument, and the heir, whose veins dilate with the blood of his august ancestry, will be enabled to support, by the favors of fortune, the honors and dignities his hereditary rights demand.

Strictures on the parliamentary Conduct of Earl of Moira.

" Say, does thy secret soul repine to taste
" The big distress? Or wouldst thou then exchange
" Those heart-ennobling sorrows for the lot
" Of him, who sits amid the gaudy herd
" Of mute barbarians, bending to his nod,
" And bears aloft his gold invested front,
" And says within himself, " I am a King."
ARKENSIDE.

IN our last number we gave the genealogy and military history of the Earl of Moira,* and we intimated that we should enter on his senatorial character with more satisfaction than on the subject which at that time principally occupied our attention. The history of valor and conquest is the detail of the destruction of the human species. We look up with admiration at the glittering champion parading the field of battle, but if we attempt to relieve the organ of vision by presenting its fair mirror toward the earth, impressed by the blood-stained hoofs of his indignant charger, we find the lap of nature converted into a bed of torture; the writhing forms of the dying, and the mangled carcases of the dead, force on the mind the keenest sentiments of affliction; the cloud of dismay obscures the gorgeous heralds and the floating banners of war, and the harmonious notes of martial music, which salute the skies, are silenced in the agonizing groans of expiring humanity.

" Mind, mind alone (bear witness earth and heaven!)
" The living fountain in itself contains
" Of beauteous and sublime."

There is no situation in which we can contemplate man with pure and sacred pleasure, excepting when engaged in the offices of benevolence; even virtuous friendship in " the mild majesty of private life" produces this sentiment, but it is elevated to extasy when we behold the workings of the patriot soul, which, rising superior to the partial sympathies, is devoted to the relief of infirmity, and the increase of happiness in every rank of existence.

On a view of Lord Moira's legislative conduct, such will be found the genuine impressions of his mind; even subjects that appear of local and temporary limitation, from the liberality of his heart and the comprehension of his understanding, receive an extent of consideration in their bearings and

* No. III. page 230 to 234, Monthly Register.

connections,

connections, which is never assigned to them by the contracted spirit of mercenary policy. To give a complete exhibition of the portrait of the senator, we must introduce on the canvas all the leading objects of parliamentary history in his own time, during the period of his disengagement from military duty, for these was no public question in which the spirit of the constitution was materially concerned during that interval, in which he has not borne an active and ostensible part. While his compeers have been sailing down the silver stream, inhaling the refreshing gales, gazing on the luxuriant shores, and basking in the sun-shine of courtly favor, Lord Moira has been toiling in the field; and when consoled during his labors by the Royal confidence, he has borne the honors of his Sovereign without surrendering the rights of his country, without lengthening the string of harnessed slaves that follow each other like beasts of burthen, whose only fare is the lash, and whose only merit is submission.

Those who have vigilantly attended to the proceedings of the British senate, from the consciousness of the defects of all human institutions, will have seen with pleasure with what solicitude this nobleman has endeavoured to invigorate the weak, and to prune the exuberant, in order to make the English code approach as nearly as possible to a perfect system of philosophic jurisprudence.

The laws which respect imprisonment for debt have through life been the subject of his attentive consideration. In various countries, and in different ages, the treament of debtors has been very dissimilar. By the sanguinary law of the twelve tables, creditors were permitted to seize the body of the debtor, to cut it into pieces, and to take each his proportionable share according to the measure of his debt. In other cases, the debtor was loaded with chains exposed to stripes, and sentenced to severe labor, not by the decree of an impartial judge, but at the discretion of his rigid creditors; and his wife and innocent offspring were dimissed to perpetual banishment and bondage. After the accession of the Christian Emperors, on yielding up his fortune to his creditors, the debtor was secured from being imprisoned, "omni quoque corporali cruciatu semoto." * It will immediately be perceived that the civil code, to which the boasted system of English legislation is so extensively indebted, was imitated in the statute of Henry VIII. † and in this state the law continued until the time of Elizabeth, when its benefit was limited to traders. ‡ This restriction has been considered by Lord Moira as too severe; and a frequent repetition of acts of insolvency, which are nothing more than a sort of patch-work to protect individuals from inordinate pressure, has shewn that the legislature itself has frequently acknowledged the rigour of the existing law. In the time of Elizabeth the evil resulting from the alteration in the original statute was not so great; the frugality of our forefathers seldom exposed an individual to those consequences to which the profusion of modern times has driven the rising offspring of half the nobility of the country; to immure the insensate prodigal in a loathsome jail is of no advantage to the creditor, and often occasions a state of moral turpitude to succeed to a condition of comparative innocence, to the youthful errors of thoughtlessness and indiscretion. To rescue English law from the disgrace of this pernicious inconsistency, has been an object pursued by Lord Moira with such unremitting assiduity, that we entertain little doubt he will ultimately succeed; but it is disheartening to reflect, that so late as the 10th of the preceding month, we find, by his declarations in the House of Peers, his activity has been obstructed by those with whom he was constrained to act, and that the first Parliament of the

* Cod. 7. 71.

† 24th Henry VIII. chap. 4. ‡ 13th Eliz. chap. 7.

United Kingdom has been permitted to expire, without a remedy being applied to this dishonorable wound in the constitution.

It would more completely exhibit the consistency, the intelligence, and the patriotism of his Lordship, if we were to examine his conduct from his early introduction into the House of Commons to the present time, but the limits to which we are reluctantly confined do not admit this comprehensive view; we are therefore obliged to shew merely some of the more striking features, and from these the skilful physiognomist will be able to judge of those which are not exposed.

The affairs of Ireland are yet green on the mind. West Britain, which sees the great Atlantic break at its feet, which is "set as a jewel in the most temperate part of the temperate zone, gifted with the fair and overflowing fertility of nature," ornamented with crystal lakes and expansive rivers, possessing havens which invite the commerce of the world, was lately a prey to the demon of rebellion, who stalking with giant stride crushed beneath his feet the monuments of the artist's fame, and the productions of the peasant's toil. Dark magic, repelling man from man, was publicly divulged; and the inhabitants of this luxuriant island were instructed utterly to detest each other, instead of embracing as one great family, breathing the same air, subsisting on the same soil, protected by the same fostering hand, and exposed to the same dangers. As early as the year 1797 the spirit of insurrection had risen to an alarming height; many hundred thousands were prepared for open revolt, who could alone be restrained by conciliatory measures. Convinced of this, Lord Moira, on the 22d of November, in that year, resolutely opposed the violent proceedings which had been adopted. Lord Grenville describing in strong colours the brutality of the Irish, and their habit of assassination, to justify the severities of Government, the former contended that all the vices of Ireland originated in the vices of the political authority exercised over them. "Give them," said he, "an elevated idea of their own rank, teach them "to feel the dignity of human nature undebased by guilt; but this (he "continued) can only be done by introducing a total change in public "measures, by convincing them that they live under an equitable govern"ment." It must be acknowledged that the humiliating situation to which Ireland was reduced, in some measure justified the severity of ministerial animadversion; but ministers forgot that the source of this degradation was in their own neglect and oppression. The lower orders of the Irish, Lord Moira well knew, were brutified by the miseries of their condition. Excessive want deforms the person and debases the mind; hope and cheerfulness, and every stimulant, is inactive; all the energies with which man is endowed are dormant, despair becomes habitual, and with it are discovered lassitude, filth, disease, and all its pale and loathsome companions. The pampered Helluo, lolling on the couch of indulgence, folding around him the tasselled robes of nobility, possesses organs too refined to descend into the cells of wretchedness; but the benignant mind of Lord Moira can recognize a brother beneath the rags of poverty; his eye, from its own inherent light, can discern through the gloom of the dungeon the sufferings of insulted humanity.

After this ineffectual endeavor to mitigate the wrongs of Ireland, in this country, he left it to attend his duty as a peer of the sister kingdom; there his efforts were equally fruitless, and on March the 16th, the following year, we find him in his place in the British legislature, joining in a spirited and interesting contest with the Marquis of Downshire, on the same subject. On these occasions we find him availing himself, with considerable ingenuity, of the concessions of his opponents. "You call them" said he energetically, "barbarians and savages, you declare them incapa"ble of comprehending the questions of parliamentary reform and catho-

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"he emancipation; yet you admit them to be competent to understand "the principles of liberty, equality, and the indefeasible rights of the "sovereignty of the people. Can they unfold the mysteries of these com-"plex relations, can they venerate the sacred privileges of social man, "and deserve the opprobrious epithets you have so indiscreetly applied?" His Lordship painted with the pencil of an artist, in glowing colours suited to the sanguinary story, the enormities that were imitated from the infernal courts of the inquisition. As long as he could retain the smallest hope of protecting the liberty and independence of the country, he opposed the union; but at last, fatigued and exhausted, concluding any change would be preferable to public disorganization and private misery, he assented to the measure: and we have yet to learn, whether Ireland will reap from that connection, the same beneficial consequences which Scotland has experienced, or whether it be pregnant with that fatal progeny of evils which the eloquent Drennan has predicted, in a letter which does honor to the language in which it is written, and to the country of which he is a native.

Those who recollect the spirit with which his Lordship conducted the debate, in February 1800, on the unfortunate expedition to Holland, and more recently, that which respected the glorious exploits in Egypt, will perceive in his language a high sense of honor, an impassioned admiration of the majesty of Roman virtue, a fraternal regard for his companions in the field of glory, which has not been acquired in the yielding lap of security, but which has been invigorated and matured, like the sublime oak of the forest, amid the storms of hostile elements.

But it is not only on subjects of foreign duty and remote relation, to which the senatorial talents of the Earl of Moira have been directed. In the time of scarcity, the means of public subsistence occupied his particular attention, when he rejected the absurd suggestion of a maximum on the price of corn, and proposed the extension of the inclosures of the waste land, as the rational means of securing the country from future emergency. On the law of divorce, he opposed the severity in the bill of Lord Auckland, that interdicted the union of the unfortunate female with her seducer, which he contended, was the only means of protecting her from undisguised profligacy and general prostitution. On the 7th of March last, an application was made to Parliament for the relief of the civil list. Consistently with his wonted regard to œconomy in the national expenditure, he opposed the measure, until an enquiry should be instituted into the causes and circumstances of this application. "Milton," he observed, has said, "that the trappings of a king are sufficient to support "the whole expence of a republic." "The main argument against the pre-"sent order of things is, the expence of the person of the monarch; "let "us not then strengthen the reasoning of the enemies of the constitu-"tion, by an indiscreet augmentation of the burthens of the royal esta-"blishment."

On the 17th of April in the preceding year, when the second reading of the bill for the further suspension of the *habeas corpus* act took place, in the house of peers, Lord Moira expressed his sentiments with much energy, and he was fully justified.

To the profligate and turbulent reign of Charles the Second, we are indebted for the complete restitution of English liberty; and so extensive is the operation of the statutes of *habeas corpus*, and of the abolition of military tenures.* Thus happily is tyranny rendered instrumental to the destruc-

* These two statutes, with regard to our property and persons, form a second Magna Charta, as beneficial and effectual as that of Runningmead.

Magna Charta only in general terms declared, that no man shall be imprisoned contrary to law; the *habeas corpus* act points out effectual means, as well to release himself, though committed even by the king in council, as to punish all those who shall thus unconstitutionally misuse him.—Blackstone's Commentaries, b. 4. ch. 28.

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tion of its own schemes, for nothing has so effectually contributed to the immunities of England as the encroachments of exorbitant power. The suspension of the act of *habeas corpus* occurred twice in the reign of George the Second, in 1744 and 1745. The rebels, about that time, took Perth and Edinburgh, defeated Sir John Cope at Preston-pans, seized upon Carlisle, Manchester, and Derby, and their advanced guard appeared within one hundred miles of the capital. Such was the threatening situation of affairs, which justified the temporary profanation of this palladium of British rights. We may be admitted to doubt if the occasion to which the suspension has been lately applied, was equally imperious. Lord Moira conjured the legislature, "by the duty they owed to their country, by "the regard they professed to the liberties of the people, not to agree to a "bill, trenching so boldly on the spirit of the constitution; he admired the "wisdom of our ancestors in raising this bulwark for the protection of pri-"vate independence, and would not disappoint the designs of their virtue and "wisdom, even by a temporary abrogation, without the clearest evidence of "its necessity."

From the cursory view we have taken of Lord Moira, it is evident he will be listened to by the most virtuous minister with respect, and by the most profligate with terror. By his conduct we may collect what are the duties of a British peer. He will equally resist the encroachments of prerogative and the turbulence of faction, and he will employ the influence of his exalted station to reward merit, to relieve oppression, to instruct ignorance, and to promote the extensive diffusion of happiness. To him the senate house is not a scene of juvenile diversion, a toy shop, where black rods, and gold sticks, collars, strings, and baubles are exposed to sale; but it is the place of solemn and of public duties, where he sits, the sacred protector of British law; the guardian of the honor of his sovereign, of the privileges of his order, and of the rights of his country.

VETERINARY ART.

THE limits to which we were confined in our last essay, where we treated of the exterior form of the horse, did not admit our concluding the subject of the head of that animal.

On the mouth the security and comfort of the rider in a great measure depends. It is often said, that certain riders have no hand upon a horse; "but they too frequently have not only one, but two very heavy hands "upon him." By the bridle the horse is not only guided, but a substitute for colloquial communication is afforded, which the horse is very capable of comprehending, when his companion can fitly express his own meaning. Those who are acquainted with the manege, the ring, the pillars, the volts, passadas, and general practice of the riding house, are perfectly aware of this intercourse; the hand, assisted by the heel, instructs the animal to advance, to recede; and to passage, which is the key that opens to us, all the justness in the art of riding; to a horse well taught, the least motion of the skilful rider is a command to which the animal is implicitly obedient; and one advantage the horse possesses above other pupils, he never forgets what he has been once instructed to perform: it becomes the law of his nature, which he cannot violate. It is not generally known to what extreme torture he is often exposed, by inexperience and irritation; to relieve the muscles of his neck from the most distressing contraction, he is forced to press on the bit, which from frequent practice, is formed into a habit, and from this proceeds the defect of heavy mouthed horses, who convert their heads into a fifth extremity of support, and may as properly be said to be borne on the arms of their riders, as to carry the burthen assigned them.

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The balance of the body is not more necessary in riding, than the correct application of the hand to the bridle: the pressure on the mouth should be constant but moderate, the play of the wrist should harmonize with every advance of the foot of the animal, and the correct horseman is able to ascertain the particular limb which is thrown into action. No jerk or sudden motion should alarm the fears, or disturb the balance of the beast; and when this composure is preserved, if the rider do not perceive the limb to be advanced at the fit interval, he knows his horse has missed his step, and he places his body in a situation to assist his animal and himself under the approaching danger, before the inexperienced rider would be sensible of the critical situation.

Although the form of the mouth in man strikingly indicates character, yet from the mouth of a horse, no conclusion of his placable or vicious temper has yet been drawn, at least when in a state of repose or inactivity.

In the neck there are two prejudicial extremes: that of the African and Andalusian horse is frequently too short; of the Arabian and our English racer (which is a descendant of the Asiatic) it is too long; perhaps the latter is the greater defect. From hence arises what is called the ewe-necked, and the hatchet-necked beast; the former is sufficiently explained by the term of distinction, the latter is not so obvious, but they amuse us with a tradition of the French, that this excavation was made by a warrior, upon a horse whose future progeny, in that respect, resembled the mutilated sire.

To complete our account of the exterior form of the horse, we have yet to take some cursory notice of the withers, the back, the loins, the haunches, the croup, and the extremities. The withers, or shoulder, is rightly considered of great importance by the purchaser; but the motive is not always correctly understood. The higher the withers are raised, the greater the extent is given for the action of the fore-legs; but the elevation of the withers is not the only thing necessary, they should have a portion of muscle or flesh to give them solidity and strength; the sharp edge, so mistakenly admired, is a real deformity.

The defects of the back, either respect its dimensions or its position: a long and hollow back denotes weakness, but in such animals, the action and reaction is so free, that however it may increase their own difficulties in progression, the ease of the rider is promoted by this conformation; it acts like a spring which is thrown into a state of gentle vibration at every step. When the back is short, the anterior and posterior extremities approach too nearly, therefore the beast is subject to over-reach, by which the rider is endangered; and the chinking or music of the forge usual to such horses, is far from exhilarating after a fatiguing day.

The loins begin near the hinder part of the saddle: they should be short and well knit, and the ribs should be brought home, or very nearly approaching the hips. The hips or haunches, are those two prominent bones which appear so obviously above the quarters; the distance from this part to the nates or buttocks, should be sufficient to form a beautiful quarter. The croup is not wholly immaterial, for in all swift animals it is nearly straight, and in them the tail is depressed in a very small degree below it.

The extremities are evidently of the utmost consequence. Having treated of the shoulder, in the veterinary essay of our first number, under the title "the road horse," we shall pass it unnoticed here. The fore-legs, at the points of the arms, should be placed at that distance from each other, so as to give sufficient room for the breast; when the fore-extremities approach nearly, the horse is not powerful; the lungs cannot act properly, and the muscular attachment is imperfect. It is absolutely necessary that the fore-arm should be large with muscles, evidently shewn, and if the horse

horse be for speed, this part should be long, consistently with what we observe in every other swift animal.

The knee, and "all the joints of the horse, ought to be broad and extended, whereby the surface of contact is increased, and the stability in proportion augmented; they present likewise by this means a broader surface for the attachment of the muscles, and remove their insertion further from the centre of motion, thereby increasing their power."

The shank, consisting of bone and tendon, if it be gross or fat, must be subject to some tumour which may interfere with the action of the horse, but can in no degree add to the strength of the animal: the back sinew should be separated from the bone, and should be large and expanded; if it appear contiguous to the former, it arises from some disease or defect.

All below the shank is called the pastern and hoof, and here is situated the fetlock and the coronet. The foot we particularly described in page 28, No. I. The pastern may be either so long as to enfeeble the animal, or so short that the flexibility is loft, and both the horse and the rider will feel a material inconvenience from the shock incident to progression.

The whirl-bone of the hinder extremities is a very strong joint; the quarters extend from it to the stifle and to the nates. Large and wide quarters imply great ftrength. The stifle corresponds with the human senex; but in the horse it is above the thigh; it should be muscular, and it is long in all fleet animals. The hock is very subject to disease; the blood and the bone spavin are here situated. When the hocks incline too near, the horse is said to be cut, or sickle-ham'd, or to stand like a dancing-master: the limbs in this case are out of the proper line of direction, and whatever may be the prejudice of jockies in favor of the superior swiftness of such horses, this deviation of nature must induce weakness; and indeed, we find those of this make more liable to splents and spavins, and other diseases, from debility in the posterior extremities.

It will be seen in the preceding observations, that, in our endeavour to exclude the technical terms of anatomy, we have met with some difficulty; many of the particulars we have on this account been obliged very imperfectly to notice; these will be more clearly treated when we in our future essays consider the solids and fluids of the animal, under the several classes to which they are respectively referable.

(To be continued.)

Veterinary Improvements in France.

The minister of the interior has ordered to be printed the essay, digested by J. B. Huzard, on the improvement of French horses, presented to him by the board of agriculture, arts, and commerce. It seems the importation of English horses, and the passion of the French youth for this exotic production, has given some umbrage to the ruling powers in France. The author has treated on every material part of his subject; he admits of the inferiority of the animal in France, but not without suggesting the means of his improvement, which he considers important to agriculture, to commerce, and to the army.

The causes which have prevented this improvement existed long before the revolution; they originated in the discouragement given to breeders; in an ill-regulated police; in a neglect of the stallion; in the rooted prejudice in favor of foreign horses and contempt of the native; in the mismanagement of the horse duty, so injurious to the public, and so inefficient to the revenue. We may add to all these causes the belligerent state of the nation, which has accelerated the destruction of this valuable animal.

But M. Huzard contends that the rich pasturage, and the excellent breed dispersed through the country, will repair these disadvantages. All that is necessary

necessary is to enlighten the farmers, to present the sweets of emolument to their liquorish palate, to shew them what can be done and what ought to be done, and the genuine superiority of the breed of the country. This essay will excite some surprize (continues the author) in our Gallic jockies, who purchase at such vast expence the English horses, and who presume to lament the prohibition of their import from a nation which values its commodity not by its actual desert, but by the influence of public pride and local prejudice. M. Huzard contends that the French breed is superior to the English, both in its exterior form and in its powers; and to support his authority, he quotes the opinions of Lord Pembroke and the Duke of Newcastle, as well as of Bourgelat, Buffon, and the writers of his country. He asserts that the English smile at the credulity of the French people, at the same time that they are reaping an abundant harvest from its influence.

The writer takes a cursory view of the character of the animal in the several departments: he points out the stock or race of each, and describes what they were, what they are, and what they ought to be; he distinguishes the Norman in the first rank, as possessing the most elegance of form and the greatest degree of fire and activity: next he places those of Britanny; he admits the breed of this province is less beautiful, but he asserts it is more useful. The departments of La Charente, La Charente Inférieure, La Vienne, of Deux Sévres, of La Vendée, of Maine, and Loire, supplied good horses for every kind of employment: of L'Indre and of Cher, those adapted to military duty. The principal situations of what is called the Limoisine race are in La Haute Vienne, La Creuse, Le Puy de Dome, le Cantal, la Corréze, and la Dordogne, where the horse is remarkable for its delicacy of form and spirit; its utility begins at the later periods of its age, but when brought into action it is more permanent. In this manner he endeavours to follow the various breeds throughout the republic. He then traces the origin of the improvement of the animal as far back as the time of the crusades and of feudal tenures; the former occasioned the introduction into the country of a great number of Arabian horses, the latter caused the establishment of large studs in the families of the nobility, both for the purpose of public hostility and domestic pride. The benefit that was derived from these habits of Gothic policy, it is now in the power of the French people to secure by principles more liberal and enlightened.

The author then, consulting the natural history of the animal, and the political regulations that respect it, points out both from the one and the other the means of its improvement. He concludes with observing, that if the English, possessing a stock naturally much inferior to the French, have succeeded in bringing it to such a high degree of perfection, it has arisen from their sedulous attention, from the emulation of the breeders, from the productive trade it affords, all which, if properly attended to in France, will secure to that country the superiority which is assigned to it by the indulgent hand of nature.

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, and COMMERCE.

On the Benefit and Practicability of diminishing the Quantity of Importations, by extending the Culture of various Articles of Produce, &c.

(Concluded from our last number.)

WE have, in these isles, a few remains of the old forests: there are also many parks, such as began to be planted when the forests had been extensively consumed, and the necessity of replacing them began to be perceived: we have, in many parts of England, hedge-rows of trees and hedges of underwood, which afford a good supply of small timber for

fuel and other domestic uses: there are clumps and plantations of wood in all those modes of distribution in which trees and shrubs can be used, to make, as it were, the shading and colouring of the landscape, and which we form in our ornamental gardening. The kitchen gardens of the farmers and cottagers, too, are here and there surrounded by hedge-rows of trees. In such of these instances as owe their trees to modern plantation, the choice of the species has been regulated more by the consideration of the rapidity of their growth, and the particular colouring of their foliage, than by a due regard to the utility and the excellence of their timber. The annual cuttings of the whole are very small in comparison with the total quantity of timber which is yearly consumed, or otherwise put to use in these isles.

But I am convinced that, with a little present care, this country may be brought, within half a century, to furnish regularly enough timber for all our own uses. For this purpose I would propose, that it should be, in future, a rule in all cases of bills for inclosures, passing through parliament, to require a *certain proportion of the lands* divided and inclosed, *to be planted with wood* of certain species of trees. I would propose, that on all those cultivated uplands, where the grass or green corn is liable to be quickly injured by summer droughts, plantations of hedge-rows, clumps, and belts, should be carefully made; since trees tend to keep the atmosphere in which they grow in a humid state by their attraction for moisture, while they also diffuse a shade which hinders the sun from falling with such torrid heat as he otherwise would pour on the vegetation below. The trees, while they grow to yield valuable timber, would thus also contribute to make the ground over which they were scattered more valuable for the common ends of husbandry. I would suggest to all the proprietors of uncultivated and seemingly untractable moors, which they desire to bring into happy tillage, or rich and verdant pastures, that they should begin with fencing, draining, and planting. Wherever the country is bleak and bare, the plantation of trees, in proper situations, will make it much fitter for culture than it could otherwise prove; the ground occupied by the trees will be compensated to the farmer by the increased fertility of that which is around it, and two advantages would thus be gained together. Besides, there are insulated mounts, and many other spots, of which the acclivities are such as to make them not easily accessible to the plough; can these be more advantageously cultivated than by covering them with trees? Even the craggy cliffs of our highest mountains, unsusceptible of other improvements, would generally, with a little pains, come to bear timber trees, (many at present growing in such spots) or some of our hardier wild shrubs. If these cliffs were once covered with ligneous plants of any sort, vegetable mould would be gradually accumulated on the surface, herbage would spring up, and we should acquire the means of turning those scenes, hitherto barren, to whatever uses of cultivation might be judged the most eligible. There are few situations in this country in which the larix, the oak, and the mountain-ash might not be made, with a small degree of care and skill, to grow successfully. Even where these would not thrive alone, they might, however, be made to thrive if associated with trees and shrubs of a different kind. There are few situations in these isles so bleak or barren as not to discover remains of a natural ligneous vegetation; and what nature has formerly done may undoubtedly be renewed by art. Anciently the church-yards and the gardens for potherbs round all the cottages of the peasantry, were almost every where planted with hedge-rows of trees. But those ancient trees are now, from time to time, cut down without supplying the ground with new plants: besides, the cottages which are in the present times erected, have rarely rows of valuable trees planted around their little spots of garden ground; and yet some

some millions of trees might, by this economy, be added to the growing timber in this country.

I have thus suggested most of the means I should wish to recommend, in order to increase the quantity of our woods to an equality with the stock requisite to supply our annual consumption of timber. None of the expedients here proposed is incompatible with the general improvement of the lands by tillage and pasturage. There is no way by which a gentleman, especially if his estates lie in a remote county, where the advantages for other improvement are not easily to be obtained, can so easily provide the means of wealth to his distant posterity as by planting. I have never known any thing more commendable in the administrators of the revenues of an incorporation, than what the magistrates of the borough of Perth, in Scotland, have done by forming nurseries and plantations of trees on a part of the town lands. The lands were, comparatively, of small value as a source of income, when those plantations and nurseries were begun. The nurseries alone, supplying plants for use in all the highland counties, now yield a great return of rent. The trees in the plantations have grown up, so as to yield, by the annual cuttings, a handsome revenue, and, at the same time, to form a noble and constantly improving capital, which the town may readily convert into a great sum of money, whenever it shall have the expence of some grand undertaking of public utility to defray. Should we begin, from this present year, to enlarge our plantations, with the design of bringing this country into a state to supply itself with timber for all uses, it is probable, that, by the year 1850, the necessity for the importation of foreign wood might, in a great measure, cease.

II. We do not now find at home the materials for our manufactures of clothing in an abundance adequate to the consumption, yet it seems probable that, if we would duly improve the natural advantages of our isle, we should not need to be indebted for so large a proportion of those to foreign countries.

By our attention to the improvement of the quality of our English wool, and by the greater skill and care with which it is now picked, combed, &c. we have at length greatly improved its utility for the manufacture of the finer cloths and *stuffs*. Of late, however, there has been no remarkable public eagerness for the farther improvement of the quality of this wool. Let this indifference cease; let premiums for farther improvements in the quality of English wool be liberally proposed; let high rewards be offered to those who shall, from this wool, produce fabrics of cloth equally fine and durable with those which are made, in part or in whole, of the wool which we import from Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the Levant.

Happily it has been found, that Spanish sheep are not incapable of thriving in these northern latitudes, and that their fleeces may be as fine and of as great weight in France, Germany, and Britain, as in Spain. Why then should not the race be more extensively propagated in this country? Or if the inferiority of their carcases be an objection against this, why should not attempts be made, by crossing the breed, to procure wool as valuable for our manufactures as that of Spain, with carcases and a quality of mutton as excellent as those of our best British sheep?

The Spanish sheep were originally, perhaps, of the same race with those of Italy. We know that the finest woollen cloths were, between four and five hundred years since, made in Florence. We know, likewise, that the flocks of Tarento have long been famous for bearing wool of the best quality known in the south of Europe. Might it not be desirable then also to procure some rams and ewes from Italy for an experiment, with which we might either, if that should be found eligible, propagate the race distinct and unmixed, or else might form a new variety by crossing with them one or another of our own breeds?

Africa, Greece, Syria, and Asia Minor possess also breeds of sheep of which we are glad to import the wools. If we did not so negligently sacrifice to trade the interests of internal improvement, we should surely introduce into this country ewes and rams of those different varieties. It is not doubtful but some considerable benefits would be gained by the trial; and, in all events, it would be agreeable to know how far we might, in this path of improvement, successfully advance.

In truth, all that we know respecting the relations of climate to the qualities of wool, tends to persuade us that no pastures in the world can be more favorable than those of Great Britain and Ireland to the improvement of its fineness. We know that, in extreme northern latitudes, wool-bearing animals give place to those which have the covering of furs, still warmer and more highly chargeable with electricity. In the tropical climates wool is converted, in its growth on sheep, into a coarse hair little useful for the purposes of manufacture. If any one climate, therefore, be more favourable than all others to the production of wool, which shall be the most excellent, as maintaining, in its qualities, a due medium between the extreme tenuity and softness of the finest fur and down, on the one hand, and, on the other, the strength and firmness of the best hair, we should expect that to be precisely a climate like this of the British isles.

Nay, have we not, in the wool of the Shetland isles, an example that wool of the most exquisite fineness may be produced in the coldest and most northern parts of the British territories? The hosiery knit of yarn of that wool, excels in softness, in fineness, and in salutary adaptation for the use of the tender, the infirm, and the rheumatic, all other wool that is in any way wrought up in this country. For the use of the hatter, it is peculiarly valuable. There can be no doubt but the race of sheep which bear it would thrive in most of the other islets round our coast. They are not, in Shetland, a race valuable for their mutton: but this is owing, in a great measure, to the scantiness of their fare, and to the careless manner in which they are kept. We have no good reason to believe that they might not be made valuable for their carcases without any deterioration of their wool. We have no reason to think that ten times the present number of them might not be, with great benefit, kept and annually shorn in this country. Incalculable advantages would undoubtedly arise to our manufactures if this were accomplished.

Besides, though IRELAND has been of late remarkable much more as a cattle than as a wool country, we cannot avoid hoping that, in consequence of the union, advantage may be duly taken of the means which it possesses by nature, fitting it to become a rich sheep and wool country. Its climate, so far as it may be at all different from that of Great Britain, is milder and more genial: it possesses extensive ranges of pasture-grounds. Many centuries since the wool of the province of Leinster was famous both in England and Flanders. It is reasonable to expect of the Dublin Society that they should see the importance of encouraging the augmentation of the flocks of sheep, and the improvement of the breeds in the respects of both mutton and wool. It is highly probable that, whether for the Spanish or the Shetland sheep, the climate and other local circumstances of Ireland might be found more advantageous than those of any other part of Europe.

A mode of shearing the fleeces has been long followed in Denmark, which, although in that cold climate not apparently the most advantageous, might perhaps answer well in certain parts of England and Ireland. By that method the sheep are shorn *twice in the year*. Outcries were raised against it as a very unprofitable and destructive practice. To ascertain the truth in this case, a series of experiments, comparing the mode of shearing the wool of sheep once in the year with that of shearing it twice,

was instituted, by order of the government, on a farm near Copenhagen. The result evinced, that the sheep were, in that climate, somewhat enfeebled when shorn twice in the year, but that a larger quantity of wool, and that, though shorter, yet cleaner, and, on the whole, of better quality, was obtained by two annual shearings, than if the sheep had been shorn but once in that time. Now if the quantity of fine short wool could be, by these means, increased in England and Ireland, and if, in the climate of these isles, the enfeebling consequences could be avoided, the woollen manufactures of the British empire would gain very considerably by such an imitation of the Danes. Surely the matter is worth experiment here as well as in Denmark.

These several suggestions concerning the improvement of the qualities of our wool, I should wish to address, Sir, through the medium of your publication, to the members of the two houses of parliament, to the woolstaplers, to the clothiers, to the agricultural societies, to the proficients in œcumenical science, and in zoology, in these kingdoms. The legislative and other public encouragement which is wanted to the improvements I propose, can be offered only through the munificence and the intelligent communications of these classes of men. It is easy to see, that if we can produce at home enough of wool, in all its qualities as valuable for our manufactures as that which we derive from abroad, that wool might come cheaper to the manufacturer than foreign wool, and yet afford greater prices than the foreign brings to the producer; for the expences of importation, insurance, and agency, paid on foreign wool, would be avoided in that of our own internal produce. I mean not to deny that somewhat has been already done towards the improvement of the qualities of our British wool, but I must maintain that too little has been performed in comparison with the importance of the object which we ought to hold in view. Enough has been done to show, that the attention of the people of this country may be successfully called to this point, but not enough to go near to make us absolutely independent of foreign countries for a material of manufacture so truly important to us.

I had intended to enumerate many other articles of importation which we might produce for ourselves at home, but I will rather renew this train of suggestions on a future occasion, than offer to trespass farther on your indulgence at present. I am yours,

ŒCONOMICUS.

Causes of the Decline of the Woollen Manufactures.

I SUBMIT to your consideration the following thoughts respecting the woollen manufacture, wishing, if you think them worthy of a place in your useful miscellany, you would insert them.

From time immemorial, and very justly, the woollen manufacture has been reckoned the staple of this kingdom; it has, in a great measure, been the source of our strength and opulence; it has afforded employment and subsistence to not less than one-fifth of the labouring class of the nation. It has long been the envy of Europe, no wonder then that different countries attempt to imitate us. They see the foundation of our prosperity, they are now attempting to undermine it. What will be the result a very few years will determine; I think it is more than probable that they will not only rival but excel us in the making of superfine cloth, and that for several obvious reasons. 'Tis true they have not our machinery, but they are exerting themselves in every direction to obtain it, by decoying our artisans, and sending people into the very heart of the manufacturing counties to obtain models and sketches of it; several have been detected and punished. Their provision markets are, in general, much lower than

ours,

ours, hence the wages of their workmen are proportionably low. Their taxes comparatively amount to nothing. As France has secured the Spanish wool market to herself, she will only let the overplus of what she does not want herself go to England and other places, and her dyers are universally thought superior to ours in the permanence and brilliancy of several of their colors. These are serious but "stubborn facts," the operation of which I am afraid our merchants will shortly experience in the diminution of their orders for superfine cloths. The consequence will be, the manufacturer of the finest fabrics must employ his capital some other way, or employ it in the manfacturing wool of our own produce. But many say the growth of English wool is not now equal to the demand; how will the case be when we have no importation? I answer, we must increase the production, and watch narrowly in what state it leaves the kingdom, i. e. whether in its raw or manufactured state.

When the union was in contemplation, several merchants and manufacturers were examined at the bar of the house of commons, relative to the cause of the scarcity of English wool; they strenuously opposed the exportation to Ireland, not from a spirit of monopoly in opposition to Ireland, but from a conviction that it would eventually get to the continent. Are we sure that their fears were without foundation? Is all the wool which is shipped for Ireland manufactured there—or does it all arrive there? And does not the deficiency still continue, notwithstanding a difference in Yorkshire of more than 1,800,000 yards of cloth manufactured last year less than the year before? These are questions which, from their importance, ought to be enquired into. There is one cause for the increasing scarcity of English wool which I believe has not often been taken into consideration; I mean the prevailing luxurious use of carpets. When we read that even our kings formerly ordered straw to be strewn every morning in their saloons, and thought it a luxury, how great the contrast to the present times! Now the mechanic and shopkeeper must not only have his parlour and drawing room covered with a handsome carpet, but even the stairs and passages in his house must be ornamented in the same manner. The custom has been gradual and is increasing, and the want of wool must be felt more and more. If one quarter of the community now consumes as much of a given commodity as the whole did formerly, while there is not a proportionate produce, it only wants a little common sense to determine that there must be a great deficiency. It is a wonder our legislature has never thought of a tax upon carpets; I think it would be very productive.

The price of wool has necessarily kept pace with the scarcity of it. The merchant, having to cope with foreign competitors, could not allow the manufacturer that price for his goods which his industry deserved, and the high price of provisions demanded. The effect has been deplorable in the west riding of Yorkshire; thousands of families, from a competency, have been reduced to seek parochial relief; those whose industry enabled them to take an honest and manly pride in being indebted to no one, have been crowded into a jail with the very refuse of society, their morals have been contaminated, and they will now almost demand what formerly they would have scorned to accept. The manufacturer, finding he has no inducement to continue the trade he has practised all his life, now turns his attention to the cotton business, while many, it is to be feared, will emigrate, if some means are not made use of to counteract the evil. The only means, I think, would be an inclosure nearly general, sparing a great quantity of land for forests. It is calculated that two-thirds of the united kingdom is uncultivated and barren;* if one quarter of it was to be converted into pasturage, I believe it would produce as much more wool as is now annu-

* A more correct estimate of the proportion of waste land is perhaps one-third.

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ally consumed, and the consumption would increase, for it is well known that some of our merchants have declined the execution of orders for coarse cloth from the immoderate price of coarse wool, disabling them from doing it with satisfaction to their correspondents. Such an inclosure would lower the price of corn and animal food; would lower the price of labour; would enable us to meet our foreign rivals, by reducing the price of the raw material, and thus retain that preference and superiority which the English woollens have always boasted over the productions of the rest of Europe. If our legislature would pass an act to forbid (under certain regulations) the slaughter of lambs before the month of July, would not the consequences be very salutary? for one lamb then would weigh nearly three times as much as they do when they are commonly killed. Another advantage would result from such an inclosure, namely, the employment of a superabundance of hands which the improving state of our machinery now occasions. It is possible, with machinery, to produce, with very little assistance, all the processes which form the wool into cloth, and the high price of the raw material, and other impediments, will force the maker to discourage manual labour, by introducing in its stead the application of mechanical improvements.

LIBERATUS.

ANECDOTES.

Dryden.

THIS poet's excellent epigram on Milton has ever been deservedly admired; it is not, perhaps, generally known that he was indebted both for the thought and sentiment to a Latin epigram on Garnier, the French tragic poet. We here transcribe both:

In Roberti Garnerii, opuscula tragedica.

Tres tragicos habuisse vetus se Græcia jactat;
Unum pro tribus his Gallia nuper habet
Æschylon antiquâ qui majestate superbus
Grande cothurnato carmen ab ore sonat.
Quem Sophocles sequitur perfectior arte priorem,
Nec nimis antiquus, nec nimis ille novus.
Tertius, Furipides, Actæ, fama, theatri,
In cujus labris Attica sedet apis.
At nunc vincit eos, qui tres Garnerius unus
Terna fere tragicis præmia digna tribus.

Joh. Auratus.

"Three poets in three distant ages born,
"Greece, Italy, and England did adorn:
"The first in loftiness of thought surpast,
"The next in majesty, in both the last:
"The force of Nature could no further go,
"To make a third, she joined the former two."

Dryden.

The Danger of incorrect Punctuation.

Carden relates, that Martin, the abbot of Asello, in Italy, caused this inscription to be put over the gate of his abbey:

"Porta, patens esto, nulli claudaris honesto."

"*Gate be thou open, and not shut to any honest man.*"

The painter, however, by incorrectly placing the comma after the word *nulli* instead of *esto*,

("Porta patens esto nulli, claudaris honesto")

gave it this meaning:

"Gate be thou open to no one, be shut even to an honest man."

A pope

A pope passing the abbey, was so disgusted at the harshness of this inscription, that he immediately deposed the abbot.

An anonymous writer relates this anecdote.—The unfortunate Edward II. lost his life by his Queen wilfully misplacing a comma in a note she sent to the keeper of the prison where he was confined. It was this:

"To shed King Edward's blood refuse to fear, I count it good."

Had the comma been placed after the word *refuse*,

("To shed King Eward's blood refuse,—")

it would have been a command to the keeper not to hurt the King; but the jailor understanding the Queen's note as it was written, the wretched Sovereign lost his life.

A curious Interlude.

Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in order to influence the knights to follow him to the crusade, exhibited the following interlude:

A Saracen giant entered with an elephant bearing a tower, in which a nun, representing the Christian church, was confined, who complained of the injuries she suffered from the infidels. Golden Fleece, king at arms, then brought before the Duke a live pheasant, with a collar of gold, ornamented with precious stones, when the prince and all the nobles who were present arose, and swore that they would never repose themselves in bed till they had delivered the church from pagan oppression; and in the moment of enthusiasm the Duke requested, and easily obtained from his subjects, the money to supply the expence of the expedition. Afterward a nun was introduced, with the words *divine grace* written on her forehead, and attended by twelve ladies, who represented as many virtues of religion and chivalry, and had each her name written on her shoulder. After amusing the company with a dance, they sat down to table, where, it is said, (we apprehend this is a piece of modern scandal) that Temperance ate to excess, Reason got fuddled, and Truth entertained the guests with romances.

Suicide.

Madame Auguié having been personally attached to the late Queen of France, expected to suffer under the execrable tyranny of Robespierre. She often declared to her sister, Madame Campau, that she never would wait the execution of the order of arrest, and that she was determined to die rather than fall into the hands of the executioner. Madame Campau endeavoured, by the principles of morality and philosophy to persuade her sister to abandon this desperate resolution; and in her last visit, as if she had foreseen the fate of this unfortunate woman, she added, "Wait the future with resignation, some fortunate occurrence may turn aside the fate you fear, even at the moment you may believe the danger to be greatest." Soon afterwards the guards appeared before the house where Madame Auguié resided, to take her to prison. Firm in her resolution to avoid the ignominy of execution, she ran to the top of the house, threw herself from the balcony, and was taken up dead. As they were carrying her corse to the grave, the attendants were obliged to turn aside to let pass—the cart which conveyed Robespierre to the scaffold!!

George I.

Of this sovereign the following pleasing trait of good-nature is related:

Soon after his accession to the throne, the Duchess of Buckinghamshire (natural daughter of James II.) was refused a passage in her carriage through St. James's Park; she in consequence wrote a letter to the King, abusing him in the grossest language, affirming he was a usurper, that she had a better right to go through the park than he, &c. &c. The King, instead of being offended, only laughed, and said,

"Oh! la folle, la folle! qu'on la laisse passer!"

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"The poor woman is mad, let her pass freely!" and gave orders she should have the liberty of going through the park at her pleasure.

KING OF PRUSSIA.

The familiarity with which the King of Prussia suffered several who were about his person to speak to him, is well known. General ——— particularly availed himself of this indulgence. Previous to the battle of Rosbach, the King said, if he lost it he would retire to Venice, and endeavour to live by the practice of medicine. "What!" said the General, "will you always be an assassin?".

ABBÉ MAURY.

An old counsellor wishing to study Justinian's Institutes, employed the Abbé Maury, then very poor, to teach him Latin; some years after he met the counsellor at a gentleman's house—"Ah! Abbé," said he, haughtily, "how came you here?"—"I may ask the same question," replied the Abbé. "Oh! no, there is some difference; but you are in better circumstances than formerly, I suppose. Have you obtained any preferment as a clergyman?"—"I am grand vicar to M. de Lombes."—"What! well, that is something. How much is it worth?"—"A thousand francs."—"That is very little;" and he resumed his haughty tone and contemptuous manner. "But I have a priory which produces a thousand crowns."—"A thousand crowns! ah, that is something handsome;" (with an air of respect) "and I became acquainted with the master of this house at the Cardinal de Rohan's."—"The deuce! do you visit the Cardinal de Rohan?"—"Frequently; he has given me an abbey."—"An abbey! ah, that is valuable. Monsieur l'Abbé, favour me with the honour of your company to dinner to-day."

As the Abbé was one day going to the National Assembly, of which he was a member, he was accosted by a gang of *poissardes*, saying to him, "Mons. l'Abbé, you speak like an angel, notwithstanding which you are a fool." "Ladies," replied the Abbé, smiling, "you well know that is a disease of which no one dies."

In the debate which terminated in a decree depriving the clergy of its privileges, the Abbé made every effort to support his order. He delivered an argumentative speech on the subject, which was, however, completely refuted by Thouret. The Abbé despaired at his overthrow, screamed with anger. "The gentleman," said Thouret, "is like the birds of night, who shriek when they are shown the light."

A newsman, with a view to excite the people's curiosity, bawled through the streets, "The death of the Abbé Maury. The Abbé passing at the time, went up to the man, and gave him a violent blow, exclaiming, "Take that; if I am dead, you will in future believe in ghosts"

A TRAIT OF REVOLUTIONARY DIPLOMACY.

Robespierre, whose hawk-eye glanced death upon every one that incurred the slightest suspicion of being able to thwart his ambitious schemes, contented himself with carefully watching Sieyes. The latter, to avoid the iron arm of the tyrant, under which every thing bowed, withdrew himself from all concern in public affairs, and observed a rigorous silence. The tyrant made use of all the means in his power to discover traces of what Sieyes might have written; he had recourse to the opening of letters, that dishonourable practice so commodiously employed by despotism, under the pretext of *reasons of state*, to explore the secrets of individuals: an arbitrary measure, in which Robespierre had many predecessors, and finds many imitators. All letters addressed to the suspected malcontent were opened by order of the Dictator. Sieyes, in conversation with a German friend, had expressed a wish to have some insight into Kant's new system of philosophy. This friend had written to his brother, a man of letters in one of the German universities, who, as he could express philosophical

ideas with more facility in Latin than in French, traced in the former language a sketch of the principles of Kant's system, and directed it in a letter to Sieyes. The letter reached Paris, and was opened at the bureau of the police. "A Latin letter, consisting of several sheets, to Sieyes—and from an enemy's country!—secrets are concealed in it;—perhaps even the plan of a conspiracy."

Thus thought the penetrating diplomacy, and the important letter passed to the revolutionary committee. This council of high wisdom examined it, comprehended nothing, and despised the language of pedants. They summoned the most able schoolmasters, who repeatedly read and disputed for a long time, on the contents of this singular epistle. The words they could easily translate, but they could not comprehend the meaning. One of the company exclaimed, "these characters deceive us; I here perceive the cypher of a dangerous secret". At last, in the minority of this Areopagus, one sage was found, who was able to translate some passages intelligibly, and the great secret was discovered. It was proved that the letter contained no counter-revolutionary plan, but that the philosophical language was new, the meaning difficult of comprehension, and the matter very obscure.

THE POET ROUCHER.

This poet, author of the beautiful work *Les Mois*, was one of the victims of Robespierre's black dictatorship. Of the many prisoners in St. Lazare none excited a higher interest. During his imprisonment he was occupied in the instruction of his son Emilius, and thus he banished the worst plague of confinement—its irksomeness. As soon as he saw the act of accusation, he was convinced of the certain fate which awaited him, and sent his son home with a portrait which *Suvet* had been taking in the jail, and with these words on a paper addressed to his wife and family:—

"Ne vous étonnez pas, objets charmans et doux!
"Si quelqu'air de tristesse obscurcit mon visage;
"Lorsqu'un savant crayon dessinait cet ouvrage,
"On dressait l'echafaud et je pensais a vous."

"Wonder not, O ye dear and delightful objects: wonder not, if you "observe a tinge of melancholy o'ershadowing my countenance; while the "pencil of art was thus tracing its lineaments, my persecutors were pre-"paring my scaffold, and my thoughts were dwelling upon you."

Analytical Sketches of new English Publications.

A Journey from Edinburgh, through Parts of North Britain, containing Remarks on Scotish Landscape, and Observations on Rural Economy, Natural History, Manufactures, Trade and Commerce, interspersed with Anecdotes, traditional, literary and historical; together with Biographical Sketches, relating chiefly to civil and ecclesiastical Affairs, from the Twelfth Century down to the present Time. In two Volumes, embellished with forty-four Engravings, from Drawings made on the Spot, of the Lake, River, and Mountain Scenery of Scotland; by Alexander Campbell. 4to.

THE author of this work commences his tour from Edinburgh: quitting that metropolis at its western extremity, he notices the Lothian road, and amuses the reader with an anecdote respecting its expeditious construction, the creation of a winter's day. After a sketch of the general features of the country, he remarks the improved state of agriculture in East Lothian, proceeding through the villages of Kirkliston and Winsburg to Linlithgow. He presents a concise history of the celebrated castle of Linlithgow, the birth place of the unfortunate Mary of Scotland, of

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the ancient religious foundations near the town, and details the circumstances of the assassination of the regent Murray. Nearly opposite the town house, the gallery where the murderer took his stand is still pointed out. Linlithgow is now a thriving burgh, containing 3220 inhabitants, who are principally employed in the manufacture of shoes, woolcombing, bleaching, and in the breweries and distilleries. Leaving this town, and crossing the Aven, we enter Stirlingshire, where during the minority of James V. one of those encounters took place, which so frequently disgrace the page of Scotish history. The object of contention was nothing less than the possession of the royal person. Angus, the powerful chieftain of the Douglases, had married the queen dowager, and had been appointed guardian of the young king. The complaints of the latter induced Stewart, Earl of Lennox, to put himself at the head of his adherents, in order to deliver him from the authority of his tyrant guardian. The followers of the two chieftains met; after great carnage on both sides, Lennox's army was routed, and their leader being made prisoner, fell by the inhuman hand of his first cousin, the son of the Earl of Arran.

Passing Grime's dyke, a piece of Roman antiquity, we arrive at Falkirk. If this town, from its inelegant appearance, is uninteresting to a traveller, the adjacent country, whether considered in a commercial or historical point of view, is calculated to make ample compensation for that defect. The Carron iron works, and the canal which unites the Atlantic and German ocean, bear witness to the enterprizing spirit of commercial adventure that has succeeded to the turbulent times, when the gallant Wallace, with his patriot band, vainly opposed the invading progress of the first Edward; or when led on by their lawful prince, as they fondly considered him, the daring sons of the mountains triumphed for a moment, over the veteran troops of Hanover.

From Falkirk our author conducts us to Stirling, through Larbert and the Torwood, once a considerable forest of oak, of which scarcely a vestige remains. This gives him occasion to lament the decay of oak wood in Scotland, and he affirms, "unless some speedy and effectual means be "fallen upon to lessen the demand for, and promote the growth of firs and "oaks in this island, the period may arrive, and perhaps it is at no great "distance, when, to the unspeakable detriment of its inhabitants, these "most essential articles may no longer be found."

On the way to Stirling, Bannockburn, celebrated for the victory obtained by the Scots over Edward II. furnishes an opportunity for introducing a circumstancial account of the battle, which is succeeded by a retrospect of the leading events of Scotish history to the time of James VI.

We shall extract the narrative of the well-known period of Mary's reign, to shew the author's ideas on the conduct of that princess, concerning which historians are so much divided.

"After an absence of near thirteen years, Mary, welcomed by the acclamations of an admiring multitude, touched in safety the shore of her native kingdom. Elegant and graceful in her person, with a countenance full of intelligence and vivacity, the lovely bloom of nineteen heightening the delicacy of her complexion, and possessing all the blandishments of refined manners, she could not fail to excite the most grateful prepossessions in the bosom of each beholder. Her deportment, though mild and unaffected, was dignified and impressive, and carried the appearance of one born to command. The rigid coldness of Presbyterian sanctity, however, was but ill-suited to bend even to so captivating a beauty as Mary Stuart, and her high-minded barons, though it was still the age of chivalry, were too proud to exceed in courtesy: A sad reverse in point of gallantry, of what she had witnessed in France, must therefore have struck her at first sight. To this may be added the general aspect of the country. What

a contrast to the glories of autumn on the delightful shores which she had quitted! But a few days had elapsed since all the delicacies of existence in full luxuriance were within her reach; and now, nought but the sterile mountains of Scotland were before her, splendour and magnificence she had left behind, and she came accompanied by but few friends to whom she could unbosom those fears, doubts, and perplexities which arose in her mind, ere she had well recovered from the fatigues of her journey.

"The apprehensions of Mary were but too well founded. Young as she then was, and unexperienced in the business of state, it is not to be wondered at, if in so critical a juncture and unaided by any on whose wisdom, talents, integrity, steadiness, courage, or attachment to her person, she could rely, we frequently see her the dupe of her ignorance, and the sport of crafty cabal. Nothing seemed so much to contribute to the miseries of her short and unhappy reign, as the gaiety and splendor which her French attendants exhibited to the gloomy reformers and the stern nobility who had joined the *congregation*. The spirit of envy broke loose, and every thing which had even the appearance of decoration, either in the palace or in the church was marked for destruction. Those who but lately had been persecuted became now the persecutors, and knew no bounds in the execution of their pious measures against Papists and whoremongers. In short Mary saw with concern, that to contend with fanaticism was but to add fuel to a flame already spread far and wide through the kingdom; and to divert the distraction of mens' minds, until some more favourable opportunity presented of restoring tranquillity to the church, was the first object that demanded her attention. There had been no offspring by her late husband Francis. Many aspired to the honour of becoming the partner of her bed and throne; but none seemed so forcibly to strike her fancy and captivate her heart as Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, a youth whose education and personal attractions, if history speak truth, by no means justified her choice. The sequel of this imprudent choice is but too well known; and in contemplating the infamous transactions subsequent to this unfortunate step, Mary appears to sink beneath the common level of the meanest prostitute, backneyed in the ways of intrigue and dissimulation. Historians from a romantic spirit of mistaken gallantry, have attempted to throw the conduct of Queen Mary into new lights, arrayed in the spotless robe of innocence; but it were better to cast into shade what the steady hand of truth hath to record respecting the dire transactions of this period of our Scotish history. In extenuation, might be urged the spirit of the times, the force of example, the peculiar circumstances unfavourable as ungovernable, and many other causes in no small degree destructive of a just rectitude of conduct; yet it must be confessed that no series of causes, however imperious, ought ever to be admitted in palliation of effects so totally subversive of the laws of nature and conventional sanction.

"No sooner had Mary bestowed the matrimonial rights on her husband, and with the consent of her barons and freeholders conferred the title of king on him, than rebellion and conspiracy began to shew their hideous forms. To the assassination of Rizzio succeeded the murder of Darnley; and superadded to these enormities, the spirit of religious persecution raged throughout the kingdom with unabating fury. The Presbyterians had urged on the fall of Rizzio, while the murder of Darnley was planned and perpetrated by the Catholics; both parties seizing their opportunities through the irregularities of passion and the unguarded moments of unsuspecting security. It was at this time that Mary practised the arts of dissimulation with consummate address. No sooner had Darnley prostituted his honor and health in every species of debauchery, than, to complete his career, he must needs participate in the foul act of the assassination of a supposed rival. His turn, however, came next. Mary put on the show of

of reconciliation with her husband, while, if she was not accessary to, she was not altogether ignorant, of an intention to rid her and her party of one who was deemed unworthy of so high a station, at a period too, so big with the great events that were about to be established. Darnley was murdered; and Bothwell in a short time after filled his place in the too susceptible bosom of Mary. These circumstances were but too fatally calculated to bring her into disgrace and contempt with her subjects. She was hunted down and her personal liberty disposed of. Bereft of her kingdom, and immured in the solitude of a state prison for eighteen years, through the shameful intrigues of a relative whose true interests should have induced her to reinstate the unfortunate victim in her former greatness, Mary, the once accomplished and loveliest of women, was suffered to languish and expiate her indiscretions in all the anguish of disappointment, regret, and a tender recollection of the earlier part of her existence, during which she placidly glided down the stream of life, its banks being luxuriantly shaded from too intense heat, and sheltered from every casual blast. Such was the retrospect presented to the mind of Mary, and it must have cut to the soul an imagination and sensibility less lively than she must be supposed to have retained to the end of her life. Death, therefore, came a welcome guest to relieve a much injured captive. But let execration blight the hand that signed the death warrant of one who had suffered a thousand deaths, while eighteen years' confinement was not sufficient to quiet the apprehensions of an ambitious and a too jealous rival queen!"

The author next describes Stirling and the grand scenery with which it is surrounded. The government of the town, its population, manufactures, &c. are brought under review together with its history; and after some details on the improvement of moss land he proceeds to the Highlands.

As we should far exceed our limits, or be obliged to give a barren list of names, were we to follow our author step by step in this excursion, we shall content ourselves with laying before our readers, some of the passages that seem most likely to excite interest or to afford entertainment.

In treating of the native language of the Highlanders, the Gaelic, he says: "It is a matter of infinite regret that so few manuscripts of the Gaelic language have been preserved, and it is a lamentable truth, that it is hastening fast to a total extinction. This, even by the Highlanders themselves, is looked on with a degree of seeming indifference not easy to be accounted for. By those ignorant of the Gaelic tongue, it is believed incapable of perspicuity and copiousness; nothing is more unfounded. In the year 1792, a society consisting of young gentlemen, natives of the Highlands, then students at the university of Edinburgh, was established, and met weekly in Divinity-hall, for the express purpose of exercising themselves in the Gaelic language; and their orations and debates were carried on with much elegance and perspicuity, even on the most abstract subjects of science; nay, so critically nice were they, that rules, with penalties annexed, were established for enforcing a rigid observance of the language in its idiomatic purity. Even at this late period, translations of the works of our best English and French authors, were due encouragement given, might be made in Gaelic, to say nothing of original performances, which might add ornament to ancient literature, and powerful instruction over the mind of a people that by nature are most apt for acquiring all manner of useful and elegant knowledge."

The author accounts in part for the numerous emigrations from this division of the united kingdom in the following manner: "The spirit of speculation has spread rapidly from valley to valley. An epidemic madness for sheep-grazing seems to rage with unabating fury. Rents, within the last ten years, have advanced beyond all former calculation; most parts

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of the Highlands are under sheep, and the country has become desolate and almost drained of its native inhabitants. If this alarm not the state, there is little hope of a stop being put to emigrations from the Highlands and Western Islands. Whence will our armies be recruited; where shall we find mariners to man our navy, the bulwark of our island, the neglect of which would endanger our existence as a free, independent nation?—If fisheries perish through depopulation, and our mountains and valleys be peopled with shepherds, instead of the hardy race of our Scotish Highlanders, what will be the consequence?"

We insert the notice respecting the regality court of Athol, which, in feudal times, was held at Logierait, for the sake of introducing the anecdote connected with it.

"The power and jurisdiction of lords of regalities, were, by the feudal law that obtained in Scotland, very considerable. In the traditional reports still current among the inhabitants of Strath-Tay, this court is particularly noticed as a striking trait of the deep policy of savage times, when this sort of delegated royal rights to a subject was entrusted to persons who pursued such arbitrary measures as put the lives and fortunes of their vassals, and even unfavored neighbours, in their power. Thus it happened that one of the Earls of Braidalbane, being, on citation, obliged to appear and answer to certain alledged crimes in the regality court before the Earl of Athol, as Lord of Regality at Logierait, had very nearly fallen into the snare so artfully laid for his destruction.

"Not long after the affair already noticed, which took place on Strone-chlachan, above Killin, between the M'Donnels of Keappoch and the Campbells of Braidalbane, (an encounter in which the former, returning from a predatory incursion, were attacked and deprived of their booty by the latter) the Earl of Athol, taking advantage of this circumstance, applied to M'Donnell of Keappoch, in order to bring him forward to bear false witness against the Earl of Braidalbane on the day appointed for his trial at Logierait. Keappoch seemed to listen attentively to the suggestions of Athol, and stipulated, as a reward for so important a service, a very considerable sum, which Athol having agreed to, ratified by bond. On the day of Braidalbane's citation at the regality court of Logierait, Keappoch failed not to be present; and when the arch offender appeared before the tribunal of the inexorable Athol, Keappoch, as agreed on, was called forth to bear witness of certain alledged crimes and misdemeanors; when, as if struck with horror at the awful crime of perjury which he was about to perpetrate, he started back, and, at the same time, pulling out of his pocket the bond given by Athol, threw it from him with disdain, saying, 'Although I be not so rich as either of you, and have a numerous offspring to provide for, yet I will not bargain for my eternal damnation by wilfully perjuring myself—There, take back your bribe, Athol; let me be just.' The court, at these words, rose up in amazement: Athol himself, covered with confusion, retired in haste, and the hostile chieftains from that instant became reconciled, embraced each other as friends, continued so during their lives, and their descendants to this day remain linked in the strictest bonds of amity."

After visiting Blair-Athol, and Dunkeld, and enlarging upon the history and present state of the latter village, once the see of a bishop, the author proceeds to Perth. He presents a sketch of the trade and commerce of that city, at one time the capital of North Britain, its history civil and ecclesiastical, and the military transactions that have occured in its vicinity. The circumstances attending the Gowrie conspiracy, and the assassination of James I. next pass under review, and are succeeded by a description of the scenery and remarkable places, edifices, &c. in and near Perth. Amongst the latter the bridge is particularly worthy of notice, being the

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most elegant structure of the kind that presents itself to the view of the traveller, between the metropolis of the island and this town. With the description of Ruthven Castle, now called Hunting Tower, the residence of the unfortunate family of Gowrie, is connected the following historical tradition:

"Ruthven House consists of two square towers, now joined by less elevated buildings. The interval between the towers is called *the Maiden's Leap*, from, as it is said, a daughter of the first Earl of Gowrie having, in the fear of discovery, leaped from the top of the one tower to the top of the other, a space of more than three yards, over a chasm sixty feet in depth. This young lady, according to report, was tenderly beloved by a youth, her inferior in rank and fortune; yet love, that knows no distinction but the charms it pants after, and is covetous of nothing save the designed object, induced her to contrive means for entertaining her lover in the full enjoyment of mutual affection. It happened, however, that our lovers were suspected and eventually betrayed. Little dreading the embarrassment of an unpropitious discovery, one night, as they lay secure, as they thought, in each other's arms, the blushing maid, hearing her mother's footsteps as she ascended the stairs, with a presence of mind and resolution scarcely credible, sprang from her lover's arms, flew with the swiftness of a dove across the leads of the tower, darted from the battlements of the one tower to those of the other, and stole softly and unperceived into her own apartment. The surprise, shame, and agreeable disappointment of the mother, when she perceived the error into which she had been led, can be easier conceived than described. Hastening to her daughter's chamber, she found her, to appearance, locked fast in the arms of sleep! An experiment of the kind just related was not to be repeated by the enamoured fair one, nor could the lovers live separate. They eloped and were married; and next night passed, free from apprehension, in the full consummation of their mutual desires."

The manufactures, respectable literary establishments, population, and constitution of Perth are then treated of, and the author continues his route through the fertile plains of Gowrie, the granary of the North, to Dundee. After describing that place, he proceeds to St. Andrews, in former ages the great emporium of the east coast of Scotland, celebrated as the seat of learning and of ecclesiastical dignity. He presents a slight sketch of the ecclesiastical history of the archiepiscopal see of St. Andrews, and biographical notices of the most distinguished dignitaries belonging to this ancient metropolitan city, which conclude the first volume.

Our readers will pardon us for deferring our account of the second volume till next month, as we could not introduce it in this place, without encroaching upon the space assigned to other subjects.

Secret Memoirs of the Court of Petersburgh, particularly towards the Close of the Reign of Catharine II. and the Commencement of that of Paul I. containing a Number of Anecdotes and historical Facts respecting the Persian War, the March of the Russian Armies against France, the Disgrace and Death of Suwarrof, the financial Operations of Paul I. his domestic Life and his tragical End; followed by justificative State Papers, among which is the Constitution for the Imperial Family. Translated from the French. Vol. III. 8vo.

THIS is the concluding volume of a work which has obtained a considerable degree of notoriety, both on the continent and in this country. Many of its innaccuracies must, no doubt, be charged to the account of the original, but we are sorry to observe that almost every page attests the translator's ignorance of the language in which he writes. Indeed were it not for the frequent recurrence of errors, of which a foreigner is never guilty,

guilty, we should have suspected that this translation was not the work of a native of Britain. It cannot but excite indignation to see the language of our country undermined and vitiated by innovations in performances of this nature, and they call for the most pointed reprobation.

This volume commences with the history of the Persian war, begun by Catharine and terminated by Paul on his accession. Amongst the events antecedent to it is recorded one from which the mind recoils with horror, and which must inspire a very unfavorable opinion of Russian refinement, had not the congress of Rastadt furnished a catastrophe equally inhuman and atrocious, amongst the most civilized nations of Europe. Mehemet Khan, descended from the former Sofis of Persia, had, with the aid of his brothers, made himself master of that extensive empire; no longer needing their assistance, he required of them an acknowledgment of his sovereignty, but being unwilling to surrender the provinces they had occupied, Mehemet asserted his claims by arms. Having defeated his brothers in several battles, and put to death two of them whom he had made prisoners, the other two, despairing of success, and dreading a similar fate, resolved to seek an asylum in Russia.

"General Paul Potemkin," continues the author, "a relation of Prince Potemkin, then commanded at Caucasus and at Kislar. Apprized that one of the Persian princes was coming thither in quest of an asylum, he pretended not to be able to receive him, alledging that Russia being at peace with Persia, he did not wish to expose her to a war by taking rebels under his protection. Notwithstanding this refusal, the fugitives, pursued by the ships of Mehemet, and confiding in the sacred rights of hospitality and misfortune, so respected in the East, presented themselves in the road-stead of Kislar. The Russian commandant, informed that their ship was filled with riches, as well in gold as in valuable jewels and stuffs, immediately dispatched some armed boats, which went to meet them. The Persians received the Russians on board, with great demonstrations of joy, as their deliverers. Here the pen is ready to drop from my hand!—But, no! let it still inform indignant Europe of a crime which the court of Russia knew of immediately, and which *she* even appeared to sanction by the impunity of the delinquents.—What do I say?—by the distinctions and favors with which *it* continued to load them.

"The Russian soldiers were scarcely received on board the ship, before they fell on all the Persians that they found there, and butchered them in cold blood at the very moment when those unfortunate people were embracing them as deliverers. Neither man, woman, or child was spared; those who escaped the murderous sword were thrown headlong into the sea. The unhappy prince was of this number. Attempting to save himself by swimming, with one hand he caught hold of the Russian boat, where a stroke of a sabre separated that hand from his arm. He sunk—re-appeared—and, with the hand which he had remaining, he again seized hold of the boat. Another stroke of a sabre cut off that likewise; the quivering hand remained in the boat. The prince, having sunk again, crimsoned the sea with his blood, and a last thrust with the pike dispatched him to the bottom.

"This horrible massacre happened in the summer of 1786. The ship was carried in triumph into the harbour, and her treasures became the prey of Potemkin, of the commandant, and his accomplices."

The vast projects of Russia respecting the trade of India, which she expected to accomplish by this expedition to Persia, are developed, and the extraordinary issue of it is related in the first chapter.

The second is devoted to the finances, and contains a review of the revenues and imposts under Catharine; the causes of the increase and discre-

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dit of paper money; some account of the valuable mines of Kolivan; and instances of the prodigality of the sovereigns of Russia.

In the next chapter the author gives some details concerning the Cossacks, their ancient constitution and present state, manner of fighting, plundering, &c.

The fourth and fifth are occupied with the history of the expeditions against the French in Italy and Switzerland. The circumstances of the disgrace of the celebrated Suvarrof for neglecting to introduce Paul's new military regulations into the army which he commanded, and his subsequent appointment to be generalissimo of the troops sent against the French, are related in the following manner:

"When old Suvarrof received the order to resign his command, he chose to communicate it himself to his army, which he drew up in order of battle. In front of the line rose a pyramid of drums and cymbals; dressed as a simple grenadier, but decorated with all his orders, with the portrait of the Empress and that of Joseph II. Suvarrof harangued his companions in arms, and bade them a very pathetic farewell. He then stripped himself of his helmet, his coat, his sash, his musket, and all the marks of effective service, which he deposited on the pyramid in the form of a trophy: 'Comrades,' says he, 'there will come a time, perhaps, when Suvarrof will re-appear amongst you; he will then resume these spoils, which he leaves to you, and which he always wore in his victories.' The soldiers were moved with indignation and grief; they murmured and lamented. Suvarrof quitted them in this manner, leaving the command to his lieutenant-general.

"He retired to a small house which he had at Mosco; but a man so famous and so popular, whose dismission, after such signal services, caused a general sensation in the empire, gave umbrage to Paul, in that capital where he was going to be crowned, and he issued an order for Suvarrof to be sent away from Mosco. A major of police entered one day into the retreat of the old warrior, and presented to him this order, which banished him to an obscure village. With an air somewhat indifferent, Suvarrof asked how much time was granted him for settling his affairs; 'Four hours,' replied the officer. 'O, this is being over kind,' exclaimed the General, 'an hour is sufficient for Suvarrof.' He immediately put his gold and his jewels into a casket * and went out. A travelling coach was waiting for him at the door. 'Suvarrof going into exile,' said he, 'has no need of a coach; he can repair thither in the same equipage that he made use of to repair to the court of Catharine, or at the head of the armies; bring me a cart.' His will must be obeyed, and the officer was forced to perform, with the old field-marshal, a route of 500 versts in a *kibitka*: In summer this carriage is the most inconvenient that can be imagined; but Suvarrof was accustomed to it, travelling only in this manner, laid on a

* Notwithstanding the sort of contempt which Suvarrof affected for riches, he was extremely curious in trinkets and jewels; and Catharine, on every victory, sent him some valuable present: at one time it was a branch of laurel in brilliants, an epaulette, a sword, a portrait, a star of an order, or some other rich trinket. After the capture of Praga, she sent him a marshal's staff enriched with precious stones. He never took out of his strong box any of these gifts of his sovereign without crossing himself and kissing it respectfully. Often at table, or on a march, he would suddenly ask his aides-de-camp, Where are my jewels?—Have you seen them?—How much are they worth?—Why did our *mamma* give them to me? It was necessary to make to all these questions a direct and precise answer, without which, he treated him whom he had interrogated as a fool and a blockhead. This was also the case, when he took it into his head to ask how many stars there were in the heavens, how many trees in a forest, or fishes in a lake. These ingenious questions manifested still more his fits of absence, and the little value he set on the conversation of his staff, than his folly: but any officer that had answered him by an *I can't say*, or *I know nothing of the matter*, was lost in his opinion, and, on seeing him again, he distinguished him by the name of the *Know-nothing*."

mattrass, and wrapped up in his cloak. Having arrived at the village appointed, he took up his quarters in a wooden hut, under the superintendance of the major and some subaltern officers of the police. No one durst see him or write to him; and the veteran, habituated to the tumult of camps, and to a life the most active and bustling, saw himself, all at once, completely insulated. Reading, and the reflections which he had time to make during this disgrace, had no small influence on the remainder of his life. At last, his daughter, married to a brother of the favorite Zubof, was permitted to pay him a visit, which was short, but at which Count Suvarrof seemed affected. The emperor, on his return to the residence, appeared also to relent by degrees, and wrote to him. A courier arrived, and delivered his dispatch: on the cover was, in large letters, 'To Field-Marshal Suvarrof.'—'This letter is not for me,' said the old warrior coolly, on reading the direction: 'if Suvarrof were field-marshal, he would not be banished and guarded in a village, he would be seen at the head of the armies.' The courier, stupified, in vain said and repeated, that he had orders to deliver this letter to his excellency. However, he was forced to carry it back sealed to the emperor. On receiving it, Paul manifested no vexation; but Suvarrof, from that time, was guarded more strictly. Thus it is that a celebrated man, confident in his fame and the public opinion, can sometimes brave a despot.

"Paul, who intended to make a journey to Kazan, and cross the province inhabited by Suvarrof, was still afraid to leave him there during his excursion, and enjoined him to repair to Petersburgh. He obeyed this second order, and then it was that the solicitations of Austria and England at length determined the emperor to restore him to his rank, in order to send him to head the Russian army. Suvarrof, who had so long solicited the honor of fighting the French, saw himself at the summit of his wishes, and appeared to grow young again. The sort of prophecy which he had made on quitting his soldiers was accomplished, and he set out loaded with honours and great expectations.

"He shewed himself on the road of Vienna what he had always been. It was a series of empty boastings, genuflexions, signs of the cross, mountebank tricks, and disgusting superstitions. He loaded himself with scapularies and relics in all the convents, drenched himself with holy water, and regaled himself with consecrated wafers in all the churches, seeing no crucifix, no image, without stopping to recite his orisons. If he met with a priest or a monk, he kissed his hand in a burlesque manner, and asked him for his benediction, as he was going, he said, to chastise the rebels and regicides, the enemies of God and religion. The court of Vienna even knew not whether it ought to be offended or edified at the devout and antiquated grimaces of this grotesque warrior. And it is by such a general that the French have deserved to be driven from Italy! It is under his auspices that the Austrians were, in six weeks, to recover what the republican armies had employed a year in conquering under the command of a Bonaparte!"

When it is considered that the author is a Frenchman, a violent republican, and professed admirer of Bonaparte, the reader will perceive the necessity of making a due allowance for those circumstances, and of receiving with caution many of the statements contained in this work.

Amongst the enormities committed by the Russians on their march through Germany to Italy is the following: "Some Russian officers, crossing the Austrian territories, in order to join their army, exasperated at the tardiness with which they were driven, beat a post-master and killed a postillion. On being arrested for this murder, they asked *How much a postillion cost in Germany? that they would pay for him, in order that nothing more might be said of the matter.*"

We pass over the details of the military operations in Italy and Switzerland,

land, into which, however, the author has thrown considerable interest and novelty of incident; and his facts are supported, in many instances, by the authority of eye-witnesses. Of the unjust and violent conduct of Paul, indignant at the disastrous issue of that campaign, many examples are produced. He was particularly exasperated against his officers and the army in general, and omitted no opportunity of venting his passion in a manner the most offensive and humiliating.

"Paul I." says our author, "frequently ordered the long roll to be beaten two or three times a day, in order to ascertain the promptitude and vigilance of his troops. One day that he had been extremely dissatisfied with them at exercise, he sat down to supper in very ill humour; and calling to mind the reverses that they had just experienced in Switzerland and Holland, he broke out into a passion against the Russians in general, accused them of being deficient in vigilance and activity, saying, that they could at most, by dint of care and trouble, be moved like machines, but that it was impossible to give them energy. The Grand-Duke Alexander being present, undertook to defend the troops, and answered, above all, for the promptitude and good will of the garrison, who might, at every moment, be put to the test by raising a false alarm. Paul took his son at his word, and ordered him to cause the alarm to be beaten that very night on the clock striking one. As the emperor, during this animated conversation, drank more than common, Alexander asked him for the order in writing, and put it in his pocket before he went away.

"Paul was plunged into his first sleep, when, all at once, on the hour striking, the alarm was beaten in all quarters, and repeated by all the bells. No one having been apprized, the inhabitants rose, frightened, and the troops ran out, in a crowd, from their barracks, in order to repair to the place appointed. Every one asked what had just happened, and none could answer. The noise and consternation soon spread to the palace of the emperor; his valets de chambre rushed into his apartment and awoke him suddenly, informing him that the streets were filling with a crowd of people and soldiers, and that all the town was in alarm. Paul had slept himself sober; but his memory neither reminding him of the scene, nor of the orders of the preceding evening, he rose extremely agitated, and ordered his horse to be saddled. The fears and suspicions that continually tormented him, made him lose his judgment: he thought that the hour of revolt and revolution had struck, and had no sooner put on his clothes, than he went down stairs, mounted his horse, and set off, full gallop, taking the road of Gatschina, followed by two men only.

"An instant after arrived the Grand-Duke Alexander, to ask his father if he was satisfied, and to inform him that the troops, already assembled, were waiting for the orders of his majesty. What was the surprise of the young prince, on learning the terror and fright of the emperor!—He flew after him with his suite, and presently approached him sufficiently for his father to be able to hear the noise of the horses. Paul thought that he was pursued, and redoubled his speed. He would not stop at last, till the grand-duke, having left his suite behind, advanced alone, and overtook him. This brought on an explanation between the father and son, and they returned quietly together to the palace."

Suvarrof's disgrace and death are briefly noticed, and the history concludes with the embargo laid by Paul on the British shipping in the Ports of Russia.

The remainder of the volume is occupied with *Historical Anecdotes*, and an appendix, composed of thirteen State Papers. The former contain traits characteristic of the state of manners and society in Russia, from which we select the following extracts:

"The ladies of Russia, on a visit, at their entrance, deliver their beau-

tiful pelisses of blue or black fox-skin, ermine, sable, or marten, to their servants, who lie down on them while waiting for their mistresses in the anti-chamber. They hand to them, in coming out, this valuable fur, peopled, and swarming *(with vermin)*: accordingly one sometimes sees a pretty woman, during a game at whist, pull out a rich gold snuff-box, in order to take a pinch, then scratch her temples elegantly, press slightly the little insect between her fingers, place it on the enamelled lid, and crack it under her nail; it is most common also to see officers and other persons genteely dressed, ridding themselves of these their retinue, and throwing them on the floor, while engaged in conversation."

Whilst the wrongs of Afric's sable sons animate the indignant eloquence of British statesmen, who will stand forth in vindication of injured humanity, degraded by a traffic in christian blood, not less nefarious, not less abhorrent, and that too in a country of enlightened Europe? Can the reader, when perusing a recital of facts like the following (of which the author declares himself to have been an eye-witness) refrain from execrating the system under which such atrocities are tolerated?

"Madame de Posnikof was a widow of Petersburg, who had, at some distance from that capital, an estate tolerably peopled. This lady took from it every year the young girls that were the best made, and the best organized, as soon as they attained the age of ten or twelve years. She then had them brought up in her own house, under the inspection of a sort of house-keeper, and caused them to be instructed in the useful and agreeable arts. They were at the same time taught dancing, music, sewing, embroidery, hair dressing, &c. so that this house, where there were always a dozen young girls thus brought up, appeared like a well conducted boarding school. At fifteen these young misses were sold; the most clever to ladies, in order to make them their *femmes de chambre*, and the prettiest to libertines for their mistresses. As the proprietor sold them as high as five hundred rubles a piece, this made a constant produce, half of which was clear profit."

The immediate cause of the death of General Melissino, who was master general of the ordnance, and held several other distinguished posts under Catharine and Paul I. is thus related:

"Paul, walking in the city, perceived an officer who, instead of waiting for him at the corner of the street, to prostrate himself before his majesty, according to the etiquette then in force, struck into a narrow street and stole away, in order to save himself this feudal homage. The emperor had him pursued to no purpose; it was impossible to overtake him: all that was reported to him proved only that he was an officer of artillery. Paul, irritated, sent instantly for Melissino. He was ill in bed; the weather was extremely cold, but the old man, accustomed to obey and to command, rose and repaired to his master, ignorant of what important order he was going to receive. Paul, after having made him some sharp reproaches on the insolence and want of discipline of an artillery officer that had failed in his duty towards him, enjoined him to discover who it was, and to make an example of him on the spot. Melissino, confounded, could scarcely get into his carriage again to return home, where he replaced himself in bed, and expired two days after."

The History of Ilium or Troy, including the adjacent Country and the opposite Coast of the Chersonesus of Thrace. By the Author of Travels in Asia Minor and Greece, 4to. 167 pp.

THE author, in an advertisement prefixed to this volume, informs his readers, that it is only a detached portion of a more extensive work on the subject of Troy, which he purposes to lay before the public if the present history meets with a favorable reception. It contains a rapid sketch of the

principal

principal events connected with Trojan history, as related by the father of Grecian song, and various other writers of antiquity. The scanty materials for such a work precludes the possibility of uninterrupted narrative, and circumstantial detail. In the sixth chapter the author attempts to establish an hypothesis, tending directly to overturn and confute that on which the Mantuan bard has grounded his exquisitely beautiful, sublime, and servile poem. He asserts that Æneas never quitted Asia, but that upon the extinction of Priam's race, and the departure of the Greeks, he ascended the throne of Troy, and transmitted the regal dignity to his posterity.

We must confess, that to us his arguments in support of this opinion appear not altogether satisfactory.

Troy continued to be more celebrated for the events of antiquity than for its subsequent consequence, opulence, or splendor, till, with the rest of Asia Minor, it fell into the hands of the Romans. From them, on account of their supposed descent from the ancient Trojans, the inhabitants of Ilium received various privileges and immunities, and were treated with particular distinction by the early Roman emperors. Julius Cæsar, who affected to descend from Iulus, the son of Æneas, is even said to have entertained an idea of removing the seat of empire to the native soil of his reputed progenitor; and the same intention is ascribed to Constantine the Great.

The state of insignificance into which this once famous region of Asia has for many ages remained, is thus briefly accounted for by our author in his conclusion. "Many of the ancient names of the places had fallen into disuse or oblivion, were changed through superstition, or disguised by a corrupt pronunciation, long before the arrival of the Turks, who have not contributed to their restoration.

"If we reflect on the ravages formerly committed on the borders of the Hellespont, and on the destruction of the cities there, we shall not be surprized that the coasts are desolate, and that the interior country of the Troas, returned nearly to its more ancient state, is occupied almost entirely by villagers, herdsmen, and shepherds; who are no longer distinguished by the appellation of Hians, Dardanians, Scepsians, Cebrenians, &c. but as Greeks and Turks, or Turkomans, slaves, the masters, and their dependents.

"The ancient places, of which few remain or have possessed any consequence under the Turks, have all of them, especially those by the sea side, been ransacked and plundered of their materials for a long series of years. Constantinople has been adorned or enlarged from their stores, as well under the Roman and the Greek as the Mahometan Emperors. Towns and villages, which have risen in their vicinity, public baths, mosques, castles, and other edifices, have been constructed from their reliques; and the Turkish burying-grounds, which are often very extensive, are commonly rich in broken pillars and marble fragments, once belonging to them.

"The Troia had been left in ruins, and was a desert in the time of Strabo. Since, in many instances, the very ruins have perished; but the desert remains, and, as then, still affords much, and that no vulgar matter for a writer."

We shall conclude this article with an extract illustrative of the ideas of the ancients respecting the appearance and power of spirits. The heroes who fell on either side at the siege of Troy, and to whom temples were erected near the spot of their sepulture, furnished subjects admirably adapted to exercise inventive genius and extravagant credulity. The stories of these illustrious dead revisiting the scenes of their former glorious exploits were transmitted from age to age, and rival in absurdity the fanciful creations of modern superstition.

"The following," says our author, "are amongst those recorded by Philostratus: a young Assyrian, who came to Ilium, upbraided Hector with the chariot of Achilles, which had dragged him by the heels; with the

the stone cast by Ajax, which had occasioned his fainting; and with his flying before Patroclus; asserting, moreover, that it was not he who had killed this hero; and that the image called his, at Ilium, having the head bare, was not his, but one of Achilles, who made an offering of his hair at the funeral pile of Patroclus. On his leaving Ilium, before he had got ten stadia, a brook, so inconsiderable as to be without a name, swelled on a sudden, and his attendants, who escaped, affirmed, a huge man in armour was seen proceeding, and calling loudly on the torrent to turn into the road, where the blasphemer was driving four, not tall horses, which, with his chariot, were carried away by its violence; and he perished, calling out and promising never to offend Hector again; nor could his body afterwards be found.

"Two strangers belonging to a vessel which had touched at Æanteum were amusing themselves *at pebbles*, by the barrow of Ajax, when the hero appeared, and standing near, desired them to leave off; for they put him in mind of Palamedes, who fell as he had done, by the machinations of their common enemy Ulysses.

"Some Trojan shepherds abused the same hero, standing round his barrow, and calling him their enemy, and the foe of Hector and of Troy; telling him that he had been, and that he continued out of his senses, and that he was a coward; one of them citing an hemistich of Homer, signifying—*Ajax no longer staid*—but not suffering them to proceed, he cried in a loud and terrible voice from beneath the barrow: Αλλα εμιμνον—*But I did stay*—and it was said, rattled his spear on his shield, so that they were dismayed and fell to the ground, stood shivering with apprehension, or ran away; when he spared their lives, as best suited with his magnanimity, and was content with letting them know that he heard them."

We have still to remark, that to this volume is prefixed a small map of the Troad and the adjacent country, from the authority of D'Anville.

The Journal of Frederick Hornemann's Travels from Cairo to Mourzouk, the Capital of the Kingdom of Fezzan, in Africa, in the Years 1797-8. 4to. 195 pp.

FOR this volume we are indebted to the laudable exertions of the African Association, established with a view to procure authentic information relative to the many, hitherto unknown nations and countries, in the interior of the African Continent. The dangers and difficulties encountered by former travellers have not been sufficient to deter others from embarking in this perilous service. Physical and geographical science have received considerable acquisitions from their labours and observations; and subjects, which have occupied the pens of the learned in various ages, have been explored and ascertained. The travels, of which this journal composes a part, promise equal interest with those that have preceded; and the intelligent adventurer, should no untoward circumstance prevent the completion of his plan, will, no doubt, be able to supply much useful information that is still wanting.

With respect to the phraseology of the narrative, which is in many instances harsh, imperfect, and inelegant, we would, in justice to the author, observe, that the original was written in the German language (Mr. Hornemann being a native of Germany). The defects we have noticed in the translation must have escaped the Editor, Sir W. Young, whose elegant and classical observations on the author's description of the temple of Ammon, and country of Siwah, will be perused with pleasure by every person of taste and science. We shall now proceed to lay before our readers some account of this interesting work.

In the introduction, Sir W. Young gives a concise sketch of the discoveries lately made in Africa, and the proceedings of the African Society.

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The preface, contains some account of Mr. Hornemann, of the preparations for his voyage, and of events previous to his leaving Cairo.

The author's narrative then commences with his departure from Cairo. He left that city in the character of a Mahometan merchant, with a caravan which returns annually from Mecca, through Cairo and Fezzan, to the western parts of Africa. The fatigue of travelling over the desert regions westward of Egypt, and of the provisions of the Arabs, are described in the first chapter. The second is occupied with observations on the desert from the valley of Natron to the mountains of Ummesogier. From thence he prosecutes his journey to Siwah, presents some particulars respecting the extent, government, and cultivation of its territory, and the dress and manners of its inhabitants. He next describes some remarkable ruins situated near it. Of these ruins, which Sir W. Young, in his *Observations*, proves in a satisfactory manner to be what the author suspected, the remains of the once celebrated temple of Jupiter Ammon, M. Hornemann gives the following account:

"I first visited the ruins of the extensive edifice before observed (on approaching Siwah.) I accosted some men working in the gardens near, and questioning them as to what they knew of this building, they answered 'that, in former times, Siwah was inhabited by Infidels, most of whom lived in caves, but some inhabited these buildings.' One spokesman, pointing to a building in the centre, said, 'tradition tell us, *that edifice* was the hall in which the Divan used to assemble; at the time of its construction men were stronger than I am; for those huge stones, serving as a roof to the fabric, were lifted up and placed there by two men only: there is much gold buried under the walls.' When I then entered into the ruins, I was followed by all the people near, and thus prevented examining the place with any accuracy. On a second visit, I was not more successful; and when, after a few days, I returned thither again, some Siwahans directly said to me, 'thou undoubtedly art yet a Christian in thy heart, else why come so often to visit these works of Infidels.' In order to maintain the character I had assumed, I was thus necessitated to abandon any further project of nice examination or admeasurement, and restrict myself to general observations, such as I now submit in detail as they occurred.

"*Ummebeda*, (the name given to those ruins by the natives,) lies near a village called Scharkie, or Ogrnice, between that place and an isolated mountain, on which a copious spring is said to rise. The buildings are in such a state of dilapidation, that a plain observer, who forms an opinion only from what he sees, and does not accommodate the object in application and conjecture to pre-conceived notions of a particular structure, which he is to look for and trace out, could scarcely, (I think) from these rude heaps and mouldered and disjointed walls, suggest the precise form or original purpose of the building when first raised. Its materials might suggest that it was built in the rudest ages, and when the Troglodytæ of these parts first left their caves, and in their first attempt of building, took their scheme and plan of architecture from their old mansions, heaping rock on rock, in imitation of the dwelling places which nature had before furnished.

"I ascertained the general bearings of the building by my compass, and found the outward walls constructed with aspects facing the four cardinal points, the aberration being only of twelve degrees, and which might have occurred from variation of the needle. The total circumference may be several hundred yards, and is to be traced out and followed by the foundations of a wall in most parts visible, and which, from the masses remaining, appears to have been very strong. The outward wall, in most places, has been thrown down, the materials carried away, and the interior ground has been everywhere turned up and dug in search of treasure.

"In the centre of this extensive area are seen the remains of an edifice, which,

which, perhaps, may be regarded as the principal building, and to which all around may have been mere appendage and subordinate.

"The northern part of this building stands on a native calcareous rock, rising above the level of the general area, within the outer walls, about eight feet. The height of the edifice appears to be about twenty-seven feet, its width twenty-four, and its length ten or twelve paces. The walls are six feet in thickness, the exterior of which, within and without, is constructed of large free stones, filled up in the interstice with small stones and lime. The ceiling is formed by vast blocks of stone, wrought and fitted to stretch over and cover the entire building. The breadth of each such mass of stone is about four feet, and the depth or thickness three feet. One of these stones of the roof has fallen in, and is broken; the entire southern wall of the building hath likewise tumbled, and the materials have mostly been carried away. But the people have not been able to remove the large fragments fallen from the roof, which their ancestors were enabled to bring from the quarry and to raise entire to the summit of the edifice. Such are the vicissitudes of art, of knowledge, and of human powers and means, as well as of human happiness and fortunes!

"The stones that have fallen lie sunk, with their surface lower than the base of the yet standing part of the building, and their bottom almost on a level with the area of the great inclosure. The appearance of these fallen stones of the southern wall leads to a conjecture that this extremity of the original edifice had its floor or base lower than the northern part. The entrances to this building are three, the principal one to the north, and the others to the east and west. The inside walls (beginning at half their height from the ground) are decorated with hieroglyphics sculptured in relief, but the figures seem not to have been sufficiently engraved in alt or salient to resist the ravages of time and weather; and, in some places, they are wholly mouldered and defaced, and especially on the ceiling.

"On different parts of the wall appear marks of paint, and the colour seems to have been green. I could nowhere discover traces of the edifice having in any part been lined or inlaid with a finer stone or material. A few paces from the chief entrance, I observed two round stones, of about three feet diameter, each indented, as if to receive the base of some statue, or other ornament. The general material of which the building is constructed, is a lime-stone, containing petrifactions of shells and small marine animals; and such stone is to be found and dug up in the vicinity.

"On examining the country around these ruins, I found the soil contiguous to the foundation of the outward wall on the south to be marshy; and was informed that it contained salt springs. I asked if no considerable spring of fresh water was to be seen near, and was shewn a fine rivulet of sweet water, about half a mile from the ruins, which takes its rise in a grove of date trees, and in a most romantic and beautiful situation: it is not, however, its delightful scene that recommends it to the native of Siwah, but an opinion that it is a specific against certain diseases.

"After visiting some of the numerous catacombs in the vicinity of Siwah, where, from their sequestered situation, he met with less interruption from the natives, he quitted that place with the caravan, after a stay of eight days, and arrived at the fruitful valley of Schiacha on the fourth day. At this place a circumstance occurred which, had our traveller possessed less fortitude or less acquaintance with the Arabic language, might have proved fatal to him, and to the object of his mission. His curiosity and desire of information having excited suspicion, in the minds of the Siwahans, that he was a Christian and a spy, a body of them pursued the caravan, and required him to be given up. Having, with some difficulty, succeeded in convincing them of the orthodoxy of his faith, they gave no farther molestation, and returned home.

Afric

After passing through Augila, and the rocky and desert region of Harutsch, our traveller, at length, reached Zuila, a place of importance, in the territory of Fezzan, and the residence of some of the Sultan's relatives, and formerly of the Sultan himself.

"This little city stands on a space of about one mile in circuit; as, in Augila, the houses have only a ground floor, and the rooms are lighted from the door. Near the centre of the town are the ruins of a building several stories high, and of which the walls are very thick; and report says this was formerly the palace. Without the town, near the southern wall, stands an old mosque, little destroyed by time, serving as a samp of the ancient magnificence of Zuila; it contains, in the middle, a spacious hall or saloon, encompassed by a lofty colonnade, behind which runs a broad passage, with entrances to various apartments belonging to the establishment of the mosque. At some little distance from the city appear ancient and very lofty edifices, which are the tombs of shereifs, who fell in battle at the time the country was attacked by Infidels."

Leaving Zuila, where the caravan experienced the hospitality of the Sheik, and, in four days, arrived in the vicinity of Mourzouk; when the Sultan, attended by his suite, came out to meet the caravan. The ceremony usual on these occasions is described in the following manner:

"Our caravan halted, and every person of the caravan, of any importance, dismounted to salute the Sultan. With others I approached, and found him seated on an old-fashioned elbow chair, covered with a cloth striped red and green, and placed at the extremity of an oval area, round which soldiers were drawn up of but mean appearance. The Sultan himself wore the Tripolitan vest, and over it a shirt or frock, embroidered with silver in the Soudan manner. Close to him, on each side, were white Mamelukes and negro slaves, with drawn sabres; behind these were six banners, and black and half naked slaves, holding halberds and lances of a fashion as old, perhaps, as the times of Saladin. We entered the circle by an opening left facing the Sultan; and about the middle of the area, according to the ceremonial of the court, we pulled off our slippers, and approached barefoot to kiss his imperial hand. Each having paid his compliment alternately, passed to right or left, and seated himself behind the Sultan; the merchants being thus ranged in two equal groups on either side of the throne; lastly entered the sheik of the pilgrims with his sabre drawn, and kettle drum and green flag, of Mecca, borne before him. The pilgrims followed, chanting praises to God, who had so far conducted them in safety; and continued their hymns until the Sultan was pleased to dismiss their leader with a gracious promise of sending his royal present of dates and meat to every tent. The ceremony of audience being over, the Sultan re-mounted his horse, and rode back to the city of Mourzouk, preceded by kettle drums and banners, and amidst his lancemen and halberdiers; whilst his courtiers, joined by the Arabs of our caravan, pranced and curvetted their horses on each flank of the procession."

Our author concludes his narrative with some account of the dominions of Fezzan, their government, produce, commerce, population; and of the dress, manners, diseases, &c. of the inhabitants. From this chapter we shall present our readers with a few short extracts.

"The greatest length of the *cultivated* part of the kingdom of Fezzan is about three hundred English miles, from north to south, and the greatest width two hundred, from east to west.

"Fezzan is governed by a Sultan, descended from the family of the Shereifs. The tradition is that the ancestors of the reigning prince, coming from western Africa, invaded and conquered Fezzan about five hundred years past. The Sultan reigns over his dominions with unlimited power, but he holds them tributary to the bashaw of Tripoly; the amount of tri-

bute was formerly six thousand dollars, it is now reduced to four thousand; and an officer of the bashaw comes annually to Mourzouk to receive this sum, or its value, in gold, senna, or slaves.

"The throne of Fezzan is hereditary: the crown, however, descends not in all cases from father to son; it is the eldest prince of the royal family who succeeds; and such may be a nephew, in preference to a son who is younger. This custom frequently occasions bloodshed: the son of the deceased Sultan may be of sufficient age to govern, though younger than the collateral heir: the question of right is then sometimes decided by the sword.

"All the interest and power at the Sultan's court rests with the Mamelukes, who are mostly Europeans, Greeks, Genoese, or their immediate descendants.

"The population of Fezzan is not easily determined. On loose estimate, I should state the inhabitants throughout at seventy or seventy-five thousand souls. All of them, without exception, profess the Mahometan religion. The genuine or indigenous race of Fezzans may be described as a people of but ordinary stature, and their limbs by no means muscular and strong; their colour a deep brown; their hair black and short; their form of face such as in Europe we should term regular, and their nose less flattened than that of the negro."

"The mien, the walk, and every motion and gesture of the people of Fezzan, denote a want of energy, either of mind or body. The tyrannic government, the general poverty of the country, and their only food consisting of dates, or a kind of farinaceous pap, with no meat, and rarely with even a little rancid oil or fat, contribute at once to weakness of frame and dejection of spirit. Even in those parts where the race may be supposed to be ameliorated by a mixture with the Arabs, there is no energy of character, no industry. Arts and manufactures will, of course, supply but a poor scanty chapter, exhibiting few articles, and no ingenuity. Throughout Mourzouk, I could not find one single skilful artificer in any trade or work; indeed, there are no other tradesmen but shoemakers and smiths. The latter work every metal, without distinction; and the same man who forges shoes for the sultan's horse, makes rings for his princesses. The women, indeed, fabricate coarse woollen cloths, called *abbes*; but, for the goodness or value of their manufacture, the reader may form his own estimate, when told that the weaver's shuttle is unknown, and that the woof is inserted into the warp, thread by thread, and the whole worked solely by hand.

"The women of Fezzan generally have a great fondness for dancing and every amusement; and the wanton manners and public freedoms which, although Mahometans, they are permitted, astonishes the Mahometan traveller. They dance publicly in the open places of the town, not only in the day-time, but even after sun-set. Two or three men stand together, with their tambourines; the women immediately form a circle round; the men beat a tune, and those in the circle accompany it with singing and clapping of hands: a girl then advances dancing towards the drummers; the men, as she approaches near, join in the dance, and press towards her; on which she makes some steps backwards, and then falls on her back, with her body and limbs stiff, and perfectly straight; when the women behind catch her in the fall, a few spans from the ground, and toss her in the air, whence she descends on her feet. The men then resume their station in the centre, and a second female dancer repeats the sports, which is successively engaged in by each brisk damsel of the circle.

"The men of Fezzan are much addicted to drunkenness: their beverage is the fresh juice of the date tree, called *lugibi*, or a drink called *bus*, which is prepared from the dates, and is very intoxicating. When friends

assemble

assemble in the evening, the ordinary amusement is mere drinking; but sometimes a singing girl, or *kadanka*, is sent for.

"The song of these Fezzan girls is Soudanic. Their musical instrument is called *rhababe*; it is an excavated hemisphere, made from a shell of the gourd kind, and covered with leather: to this a long handle is fixed, on which is stretched a string of horse hairs, longitudinally closed, and compact as one cord, about the thickness of a quill. This is played upon with a bow. I was once of a party with Sidi Mintesser, the brother of the Sultan, at a small house some distance from the palace, when he ordered a *kadanka* to be brought, and with whom he soon after withdrew. On her return to the company she was asked, with a significant smile, where she had been? She immediately took up her instrument, played upon it, and sung in the Arabian language: 'Sweet is Sidi Mintesser, as the waters of the Nile, but yet sweeter is he in his embraces; how could I resist?' As a natural consequence of the great freedoms allowed to the sex in Mourzouk, there are more women of a certain description to be found in that capital than in any other of the same extent and population; and the general character of improvidence, and consequent misery and distress, belong as fully to the frail sisterhood of this place as of any other."

The remainder of the volume is occupied with the Appendix, containing Sir William Young's Observations, which we have before noticed: a memoir containing various informations respecting the interior of Africa, transmitted from Mourzouk, in 1799, by F. Hornemann; Geographical Elucidations of the Travels and of the Informations of F. Hornemann; with Maps by Major Rennell; and Remarks on the Language of Siwah, in a Letter to the Right Honourable Sir J. Banks, by William Marsden, Esq.

From a postscript affixed to Mr. Hornemann's memoir, it appears, that from Mourzouk he went to Tripoli, and, returning to the former place, was, on April 6, 1800, the date of his last letter, on the point of setting off with the caravan for Bournou, whence he intended to prosecute his route to Cashna.

Of the two maps, which accompany this volume, constructed by Major Rennel, one exhibits Mr. Hornemann's route from Cairo to Mourzouk, and the other comprehends the whole of the African continent north of the Equator; compiled from the accounts of late travellers, and corrected from the recent information of Mr. Hornemann.

Analytical Sketches of new French Publications.

Voyage dans la ci-devant Belgique & sur la rive gauche du Rhin, &c. Travels in Belgium and on the left Bank of the Rhine, embellished with thirteen Maps and thirty-eight Plates, and accompanied with instructive Notes: the descriptive Part by J. B. J. Breton; the Geographical by Brion, senior, and the Drawings by Brion, junior. 2 vols. 8vo. 500 p. 18 fr.

NUMEROUS works have been published on the provinces which composed Belgic Gaul, but these different descriptions, besides being out of date, and referring to the Netherlands in general, even to the part which now forms the Batavian Republic, entered into details either too minute or unimportant to the public; they presented very diffuse accounts of the clergy, the different chapters, the magistrates who succeeded each other in the government of towns and provinces, and furnished scarcely any information relative to the history of the country, the produce of the soil, the progress of the arts or of commerce; in fine, to general or provincial statistics.

The travels before us are calculated to excite the strongest interest with respect to these departments, now united to the territory of France; and which have occasioned so many wars and struggles between the different European powers that have contested the possession of them. The author, an attentive observer, has not confined himself to a dry enumeration of towns, and of their most remarkable monuments. His work does not resemble those of many travellers, which, with less accuracy than a book of roads, or a system of geography, afford information scarcely more extensive. He describes with animation whatever he sees; the reader is irresistibly drawn forward by him in his progress; he admires picturesque situations; he enjoys the enchanting prospect of cities, the abodes of industry and of a numerous population: he visits those beautiful Gothic edifices with which our ancestors never failed to embellish the cities they founded. Finally, he enquires into the sources of prosperity of each department; and sometimes penetrates into the secrets of the arts and manufactures.

The traveller enters this flourishing country at the department of the Lys; he first endeavours to discover the origin of the Belgæ, and of their name; concerning the etymology of which authors differ. He then presents a necessary, but very concise, narrative of the history of the Netherlands, and particularly of the cruel wars of Flanders, which, originating in the impotence and mistaken policy of Philip II. had nearly wrested from the dominion of Spain the seventeen Belgic provinces; and, after a sanguinary struggle, terminated in the separation of seven of them, which constituted themselves an independent republic, under the name of the United Provinces.

He next makes some interesting reflexions on many of the towns, and on the port of Ostend in particular. He explains the causes which, prior to the revolution, reduced it to absolute insignificance, and the obstacles which opposed the establishment of an India Company in this town. The description he gives of the famous siege of Ostend, which continued three whole years, is not a little curious. We shall extract an anecdote respecting it introduced in his work.

"It is said, that to this siege is to be ascribed the invention of a new colour. When Spinosa had reduced the garrison to the last extremity, because, being attacked on every side, it was necessary to oppose an equal defence at all points, the Archduke's army made dispositions for a general assault. The Archduchess Isabella, who, with her consort, witnessed all the operations of the siege, made a vow not to change her linen till Ostend was taken. The assault was unsuccessful; Isabella resolved to fulfil her vow; and, as the blockade lasted a considerable time longer, her attire had become of a dirty white, approaching to yellow. This afforded an excellent opportunity for paying court to the princess. The ladies had their linen and their dresses dyed that colour; the military wore *Isabella* scarfs; and the term has been since applied to that colour, whilst most are still ignorant of its origin."

In the article Ghent, the capital of the department of the Scheldt, when the author mentions the beautiful square of *Vrydags-Merkt*, formerly embellished by the pedestrian statue of Charles V. he presents a sketch of the principal actions of that prince.

When the plan he had proposed has brought him to the department of Deux-Nethes, he gives an ample description of the city of Antwerp, the port on which are now grounded the hopes of the commerce of Belgium; he contemplates with a religious respect the shores of the Scheldt, liberated from the humiliating restrictions to which the treaty of Munster had subjected them.

The reader enjoys with the author the pleasures derived from the prospect of fertile fields, rich in all the indigenous productions of Europe, as well

well as those which have been naturalized by persevering industry: he also shews that the uncultivated lands, those immense districts which the ploughshare has never penetrated, are not on that account without utility.

In the article concerning Mechlin, the author does not forget to mention the beautiful laces which have so long maintained the wealth and reputation of that city; and he gives a concise description of the curious manner in which these laces are made.

M. Breton treats, at considerable length, of the famous mountain of St. Peter, near Maestricht; the immense quarries of which furnish stone for building, not only for the adjacent country, but for all Holland. There is such an abundance, that though these quarries have been worked with incessant activity, from the time of the Romans, yet it is impossible to foresee when they will be exhausted.—Learned in the science of lithology, he examines the component parts, the fragments of the small shivers; the innumerable assemblage of which, combined together, form the stone of Maestricht. He mentions the most curious petrifactions that have been found there, and especially the fine crocodile's head preserved in the Museum of Natural History at Paris. He explains the reasons which have induced the majority of naturalists to consider these fossil jaws as having belonged to a species of crocodiles, the race of which is extinct, rather than to some large cetaceous animal, as others have imagined.

Brussels, the capital of the department of the Dyle, and the whole district composing it, are described in the same spirit. The author throughout introduces that order and connection which can result only from persevering labour, and the complete comprehension of his subject.

An expression of a prince of Orange will not be read without shuddering: after having received the news of the signing of the peace, he did not scruple to attack, near Mons, the Marshal de Luxemburg, who was far from expecting such an aggression. Having lost the battle, the inutility of the enterprise was represented to him. He did not dissemble that he had no other view than to retrieve, by a victory, the misfortunes of a campaign. "For the rest, added he, I only risked the loss of ten thousand men, because, as I knew that number must be disbanded at the peace, it was of very little consequence whether they were killed or discharged."

In the department of Ourthe, the author points out the superb city of Liege; for the prosperity of which the musician Gretry, who was born there, has breathed such ardent wishes. The tribute of admiration paid to that celebrated man by M. Breton cannot be read without interest: he could not give a better description of him than by quoting a passage from his excellent Memoirs on Music, a work written with the profundity of a man of learning, and the imagination of an artist, as it has been said of the new Heloise, that Jean Jacques composed it with the head of a man and the heart of a woman.

The author concludes his tour through Belgium at the department of les Forêts, and independent of local description, we find with pleasure, some ideas on the means of preventing the diminution of timber.

In treating of the most remarkable towns, Mr. Breton always mentions the illustrious men to whom they gave birth. Jean Van-Eyck of Brugus, who invented painting in oil; Ericius Puteanus; Justus Lipsius, who after changing his religion five or six times, wrote a treatise on *constancy*, and proved the most inveterate enemy of the heretics with whom he had acted; Renekin, who constructed the machine of Marly; the celebrated painter, Van-Dyk; and the artificer of Venlo the inventor of bombs. Explanatory notes annexed to the tour of each distinct department, attest that the author is no stranger to the philosophical sciences, nor to some of the liberal arts. But he has not affected a vain display of erudition: all these digressions preserve an uninterrupted connection with the main design.

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We have as yet only presented a sketch of the first volume, and of the seventy-two first pages of the second. The remainder is devoted to the tour in the four departments on the left bank of the Rhine.

In a future number we shall perhaps, give an analysis of this second part, which is not less interesting than the first.

Vie Philosophique, Politique & Litteraire de Rivarol, &c. Philosophical, political and literary Biography of Rivarol, by Sulpice de Laplatiere. 2 vols. 12mo. pr. 3 fr. 60 c.

IF the talent of a biographer consists in compiling without selection, and without limits, the writings of the man whose history he pretends to give, it must be allowed that the editor of the life of Rivarol possesses it in an eminent degree. It was not thus that Plutarch, that Fontenelle, Robertson, Kippis, and Voltaire, fulfilled the honorable duties of biographers. The former especially would have had a difficult task to accomplish, if, after Cicero's life, he had given a complete edition of his works.

We have had the courage to compare the new edition of the *Discourse on the French Language*, inserted in these volumes, with that in quarto, printed in 1797, by Fauche, at Hamburgh. There is not even a single word altered, withdrawn or added to the text, and we can assert, that notwithstanding the addition of three or four notes, it is less correct than the former.

Rivarol was born at Bagnol in Languedoc, in 1754. A careful education and especially a happy disposition developed, whilst still very young, those talents by which he has been since distinguished, and that have assigned him a place amongst our most celebrated men of letters. The first work he published was crowned by the academy of Berlin, and deserved the same honor from the French academy. This distinction soon introduced him to the acquaintance of the learned. Encouraged by Delille, flattered by D'Alembert, honored with the favor of Prince Henry, who invited him to visit Prussia; Rivarol, less desirous of glory than of pleasure, preferred a residence amidst the seductions of the capital to the sober contemplations of the inhabitants of the North. Paris was therefore the theatre of his pleasures, his *bons mots*, his humourous sallies, of which we shall present some traits.

The most troublesome enemy of Rivarol, says his biographer, was his wife; on the occasion of his marriage he employed the following expressions: "One day I determined to abjure love; the next day Cupid sent me Hymen in revenge. Since that time I have led a life of vexation."

A female author was a plague which he avoided with as much caution as he solicitously sought those of the sex who possessed simplicity and good temper. He said one day to a young lady of sixteen, who had expressed very unbecoming sentiments with respect to religion: "*Unhappy the husband, Madam, to whom you bring such principles: an enthusiast would be preferable to a wife so free in her opinions.*"

To avoid a similar *plague*, Rivarol, in other respects full of *religion* and *morality*, lived publicly with a domestic called Manette, who partook without jealousy, of the favors which her master dispensed amongst ladies of *rank*. His panegyrist thinks all these little eccentricities very natural. *Fickle as a butterfly*, he observes, he always returned home resolving to love none but Manette.

With such principles, with a conduct so exemplary, Rivarol considered religion as a political sacrilege in the eyes of mankind; the adorer of the charms of the ignorant Manette, reproached the national assembly with the invariable affectation of its members in never pronouncing the name of the Deity.

This atheism of the representatives of the nation so shocked the *sensible*

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and *pious* soul of Rivarol, that he at length determined to quit his native land. The day before his departure, if we may believe the editor, he said to Manette: "My dear, if you desire to rule, remain at Paris; if on the contrary, you wish to continue Manette, follow me." Manette consented, traversed the world, beheld princes sighing for her charms, was prudent though handsome, listened to the verse and prose of Rivarol, did the honors of the table, was every where beloved, and was to him an *unfailing source* of enjoyment.

The episode of the amours of Manette is not, as may be perceived, any part of the philosophical, political and literary history of Rivarol.

Being asked by one of the most distinguished ladies of Berlin, whether the French women were really handsomer than the Prussian, Rivarol answered the princess: "Madam, at Paris we judge of beauty only by the eyes, here, on the contrary, it is the heart that fixes the eye." In this reply appears all the gallantry of a Frenchman. Rivarol is more severe upon the ladies of Hamburgh.

Being tired of the monotony of Hamburgh, and unwilling to be buried there, Rivarol set off for Berlin, where his reception was as flattering as he could have wished; but the society of the most amiable women, of the most accomplished men, could not prevent a desire of returning to France, to finish his dictionary of the French language. He was occupied with this cheering idea, and with the preparations for his journey, when on the 5th of April, he was suddenly attacked by an inflammation of the lungs. Rivarol perceived his end approaching with the fortitude of a philosopher. Being surrounded with spring flowers, he said a few moments before he died: "My friends, see what a glomy cloud is approaching, these roses will be changed into poppies." Rivarol died the 11th of April 1801, aged 47 years.

We are indebted to this distinguished writer for an elegant translation of Dante, and several other articles in the *Spectateur du Nord*, edited by Baudus. With respect to the dictionary, it is very much doubted whether he would ever have completed that vast undertaking, if we may judge from the following circumstance.

Rivarol, idle in the extreme, had already exceeded the time in which his dictionary was to have been finished, and he had as yet drawn up only one single article. His bookseller, Fauche, in consequence of the importunities of the subscribers, contrived to draw him to his house, shut him up, and placed sentinels at his door; in short he forced him to write, and by these means obtained three or four pages a day of Rivarol, who mustered to his aid many detached thoughts in his port-folio, or rather in the small labelled bags into which he used to put them. Thus after three months labor, Rivarol brought forth his preliminary discourse.

De l'Etat de la Culture en France et des Ameliorations dont elle est susceptible, &c.

On the state of Agriculture in France, and the Improvements of which it is susceptible; by D. Depradt. 2 vols. 8vo.

This work, dedicated to Arthur Young, is divided into twenty-two chapters, seven of which are in the first volume, and fifteen in the second. They treat, 1, of agriculture in general; 2, of the progress of cultivation in France, during the last two centuries; 3, of the influence of the revolution on agriculture; 4, of great and small farms; 5, is the state of agriculture in France adequate to the supply of her wants? 6, present state of cultivation in France; 7, comparison between French and foreign agriculture; 8, of agriculture under the old government of France; 9, of agriculture under the new government of France; 10, on the difference of animals of the same species; 11, on the influence of the blood in the species of animals; 12, on crossing the breed; 13, on the improvement of

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the three principal kinds of animals; 14, of horses; 15, plan for the improvement of the breed of horses; 16, of horned cattle; 17, of sheep; 18, a general method for the amelioration of the three principal kinds of animals in agriculture; 19, on the management of small farms; 20, comparison between the horse and the ox for the purposes of agriculture; 21, on the situations proper for erecting machines employed in manufactures; 22, necessity of extending the cares of government to the wants of agriculture.

This table of contents will serve for an analysis, which would be very difficult to be made, because to extract, it is necessary to select and suppress, and it is not easy to decide what to omit in a work so substantial as that here announced, and which deserves to be studied with the greatest attention, even by those who have no intention of becoming farmers.

"Ten years of revolution," says the author, "have made as many breaches in the public fortune and in the fortunes of individuals; they have convulsed the state, have harassed its members, have caused so much affliction, an expenditure so prodigal, that the one must be considered happy in the prospect of indemnification, the other in the hope of repose; the state must be apprized whence to derive new revenues, individuals must be told where and in what exist the means of alleviating the rigor of their misfortunes, of effacing the remembrance of them, of repairing some part of the devastation in their fortunes, in extracting from the ruins the means of prosperity; all the inhabitants of France should be told, that by uniting their views with those of a government which is convinced that an agricultural and commercial is better adapted to this country than a military system, they may substitute instead of the empire of victory and compulsion one far milder, less liable to be opposed, which may be secured to them by their delightful climate, the extent of their territory, the excellence and variety of its productions, and the general tendency of its people to add to them by the researches of ingenuity: for such are the inestimable blessings which nature has lavished upon France."

The French not only enjoy natural advantages, but know how to make good use of them; and the author's opinion is, that agriculture has made great progress during the last century. This he proves in the following manner:—"The population of France, at the commencement of the last century, did not exceed eighteen millions of inhabitants; before the revolution, it amounted to twenty-five millions. The enumerations made at various periods of the century confirmed this gradual increase of population; and, to be convinced of it, there is no need either of registers or researches; it is sufficiently obvious in the cities, which, within the century, have become larger and more populous. It is within the revolution of a century, and, in many instances, within a much shorter period, that, abandoning the Gothic habitations of their fathers, the dark inclosure of cities, which seemed to serve them for prisons rather than for abodes, the inhabitants of almost all the towns of France have added to them fair suburbs, equalling, and sometimes exceeding, the towns themselves in population. Thus the century has witnessed the erection of faubourgs St. Germain and St. Honoré; the magnificent Chaussée d'Antin; and the whole circuit of elegant buildings surrounding the boulevards of Paris. The population of the capital has doubled with its extent; yet the old city has not been deserted for the new. The same augmentation is observable at Lyons, at Marseilles, at Bourdeaux, at Nantes, and at Rouen."

To this flattering picture succeeds that of the misfortunes which have lately disfigured it: that the revolution has attacked the existing population; that it has struck at the root of it, who can doubt, after what has happened in France in the course of the last ten years?—A devouring war without; extermination within; immense armies constantly recruiting; thousands

thousands of annuitants starved to death; thousands of industrious men deprived of the subsistence they found in the workshops, now deserted; thousands of labourers and artisans demanding again the colonies, either destroyed or separated from the mother country by a permanent blockade: all these causes combined must have made a wound in the population of France; the extent of which, though it cannot be exactly ascertained, cannot but be very great. These causes being of a durable nature, this wound will be a long time before it is healed.—In 1790 the number of foundlings amounted to twenty-three thousand; in 1799 it had increased to the frightful number of sixty-two thousand. How few will escape a dreadful fate amongst the deplorable victims of misery, reduced to the last sacrifice it is possible for them to make; to the last act of despair which terrified nature can cause them to commit, *that of abandoning their own children!*

Histoire du Galvanisme, et Analyse des différens Ouvrages, publiées sur cette Découverte, depuis son Origine jusqu'à ce Jour. History of Galvanism, and Analysis of the various Works on that Discovery, published from its Origin to the present Time: by M. P. Sue, senior, professor and librarian to the School of Medecine and Surgery of Paris. 9 fr.

GALVANISM has, within these few years, attracted so much notice in the chemical world; so many writings dispersed in the various national and foreign journals have been published on this discovery, that M. Sue deserves our thanks for having collected them, and given a faithful extract of them, and for having traced with regularity and method the progress of Galvanism, from its origin to the present time.

An Italian professor, named Galvani, who died in the year 1799, aged sixty years, was the author of this discovery. A concise account of the life of Galvani, and of his labours, occupies the first chapter of the history of Galvanism. The theory he had established met with opponents: one of the most formidable of these antagonists was the celebrated Volta, who, by his ingenious experiments, first demonstrated that there exists no kind of electricity peculiar to the animal system, and that a living body ought to be considered simply as a humid body, or conductor. Galvani wrote in answer to the objections brought against him; he made new experiments, gave new explanations, deduced from them new inferences: but they were never adopted, and most of them were refuted by the experiments of M. Pfaff, professor at Kiel. Much has been added since the mass of facts has been augmented by the combined efforts of physiologists.

Galvani died unconvinced of the slender foundation of his theory. A few years more would have opened his eyes; and, if he had been acquainted with the recent labours of M. Volta, as described by M. Sue in the 18th chapter of his history, he would have been the first to acknowledge his error, and to share with Volta the honor of a discovery which the late elucidations of the latter place in a new point of view: for the memoir read by him to the Institute a few months ago confutes almost the whole of the system and of the theories of Galvanic phenomena hitherto adopted by various authors, and even by Volta himself, in the first stages of that discovery.

As it is impossible for us to enter into long details of subjects contained in the nineteen chapters of the history of Galvanism, we shall confine ourselves to a brief explanation, according to M. Sue's description of M. Volta's new theory of Galvanism, which has become the more interesting since it appears to be generally adopted. After giving a complete solution of the three principal objections against the homogeneous nature of the galvanic and electric fluid, he proceeds to his experiments, which prove that the force which impels the latter fluid, instead of being produced by the communication of this or that metal, with one or more humid conductors, arises

from the reciprocal contact of two metals at the point where they touch. Thus the principal fact, from which all the others are derived, is as follows: If two metals, isolated, and possessing only their quantity of natural electricity, be placed in contact, they are separated in a very different state of electricity; one being positive, and the other negative. Thus, in the natural contact of copper and zinc, the copper becomes negative, and the zinc positive; which proves that electricity is produced independently of any humid conductor. Volta's aim, in his experiments on what he terms galvanic electricity, was to reduce all the phenomena into one single fact; the existence of which is now fully established, namely, the development of metallic electricity by the mutual contact of metals. It seems to be proved, by the new experiments, that the particular fluid to which, for some time past, have been attributed the muscular contractions and electrical phenomena of the pile, is only the common electric fluid, put in motion by a cause, of the nature of which we are ignorant, although we see its effects. Such are the principles of the new theory of Galvanism conceived by M. Volta, and confirmed by many learned men; amongst others, by Van Marum, and Haller. The last chapter of the history of Galvanism, which contains details on its applications to the healing art, is not less interesting. M. Sue presents an account of all the experiments attempted with that view, particularly at the school of medecine at Paris; and he judiciously observes, that Galvanism, like Mesmerism, Perkinism, and many other inventions more curious than useful, by which various empirics have dexterously contrived to enrich themselves, will be forgotten, like all pretended secrets, if the effects be not found to contain resources of substantial utility. However favorable many of the experiments may have been, M. Sue does not venture positively to decide on the subject: "Let us leave it to time," says he; "he is a profound instructor: let us hope, and not anticipate the future by extravagant promises, by false statements, which reason and experience combine to reject."

This history seems to be written with great knowledge and discernment: the style of it is correct, and suited to a scientific subject. M. Sue has reviewed all the foreign as well as native authors that have written on Galvanism, and has very justly appreciated the merit of each. An analytical and alphabetical index, which concludes the work, will be very useful to those who only wish to confine their enquiries to particular objects.

Literary, Philosophical, and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Copenhagen.

M. WAD, professor of natural history at this university, well known as an author, and particularly so as a mineralogist, is appointed mineralogical inspector to his Danish Majesty, at the castle of Rossenbourg. The curiosities consist principally of the collection of Holmskiald, and that of the learned and intelligent Abildgaard, whose premature death was a serious loss to science. M. Wad proposes to employ himself on a description of the collections, which will appear in the Latin and Danish languages, and to render the work more useful, it will have an introduction containing mineralogical tables, arranged according to the new system. The learned professor, partaking in the general admiration attracted throughout Europe by the celebrated Cuvier, has translated his natural history of animals, the second part of which will soon be submitted to the public. The executors of the deceased Reciersen, who hold in their possession a large sum to promote the national industry, have committed to M. Wad the translation of the ichthyological works of the famous Duhamel; they will be illustrated with notes and to them will be

be subjoined the modern improvements and discoveries. This will be a work of great importance to the Danish fisheries, and will promote a branch of commerce in a country that, from its situation and circumstances, seems capable of securing its monopoly. Hitherto the Danes have been insensible to their natural advantages in this respect, they have, at last, however, opened their eyes, and a society is forming for the direction of the public industry to this important object.

GREECE.

Coray has received a letter from his friend Clavier, signifying that the latter had translated into French the description of Greece from Pausanias. This work promises an exquisite entertainment to such as are curious in ancient literature. Clavier has pursued the plan adopted by Bayeux, whose unexpected death obstructed the prosecution of an undertaking that would have done honor to France. The author of the history of Greek courtezans, has given notice of a new translation of the historical travels in Greece.

FACTS WHICH SHEW THE TEMPER OF THE TIMES.

The famous pilgrimage to Loretto, which was discontinued during the war, now appears gradually to recover its ascendancy. The inhabitants are doubly glad of this: it causes money to circulate among them, and denotes tranquillity and confidence recovered.

The Salzburg Medical Journal states, that two of the children of their Prussian Majesties have been inoculated for the vaccine pox, by Doctors Brown and Hufeland. This intelligence is particularly interesting, as the earliest example of royal children vaccinated, and because his Prussian Majesty, at first, appeared not to think well of the discovery.

A locksmith of Vienna lately stabbed himself publicly, after a vehement declamation against the present state of things. Priests were sent to absolve him, but he treated them with contempt, and offered to give them absolution. His body was drawn through the streets by the executioner, and buried in unconsecrated ground, by order of Government.

ARTS.

A peasant near Namur has discovered the means of composing all sorts of colours with an earth found in the neighbourhood of Verdun. The principal ones are black, grey, violet, yellow, green, and purple-red. He has proved that an exact calcination gives the argillaceous earths, which contain oxyd of iron, not only coloured shades, but strong and distinct colours, which may often be employed in the arts, instead of those supplied, by the oxyds of lead and of copper, without the inconvenience peculiar to them.

LITERATURE.

It is said to have lately been discovered by citizen Noel, prefect of the department of *Haut Rhin*, that *Vincent de Beauvais*, a famous writer of the thirteenth century, has given in his *speculum doctrinale* (printed among other places, at Cologne, in 1494, in folio) lib. iii. p. 48, cap. 212, *de fabulâ poëticis*, some fables of *Æsop*, in prose. It would therefore appear, that *Gabriel Faerne* was not the only author who sought to appropriate to himself the writings of the celebrated freed man of Augustus.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

A third and last volume of the Beauties of Wiltshire, by Mr. J. Britton, will be printed some time next winter. It will contain descriptions of those towns and places in the northern part of Wiltshire, which were not included in the two preceding volumes; the principal of which are Avebury, the most considerable and magnificent Druidical remain in this county; Malmsbury, with its mutilated, but interesting, Saxon abbey church; Laycock Abbey; Trowbridge; Melksham; Castle Combe; Bradenstoke Abbey; Sherston; Cricklade; Swindon; Highworth; Wotton Basset; Draycot;

Draycot; Ledyard Tregose; Littlecot; Ramsbury; Charlton Park, &c. This volume will be embellished with views of Malmsbury abbey church, Malmsbury Cross, Avebury, a large Cromlech on Marlborough Downs, Cricklade Church, Chippenham Church, and Laycock Abbey. They will be engraved by Mr. Storer.

An Historical Account of the British Expedition to Egypt, containing many important Facts not generally known or credited. Also Notes on General Reynier's Publication, complete official Documents, and much other interesting Matter. With maps of the country, in which every movement is described. By an Officer of Rank employed on that Service. Embellished with a portrait of Sir Ralph Abercromby, from a picture by Hopner.

The Temple of Nature, a Poem, by Erasmus Darwin, M. D. F. R. S. to be embellished with plates.

A short View of a Journey through the Western Countries of Africa, between Cape Blanco, in 20 deg. 47 min. and Cape Palmas, in 4 deg. 30 min. north latitude, performed during Three Years, by order of the French Government. By S. M. X. Golberry. Translated from the French. In 2 volumes 8vo. illustrated with maps and views.

Select Letters of Madame de Sevigné, translated by Mrs. Mackie of Southampton. In 3 volumes.

Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, in company with several Divisions of the French Army, during the Campaigns of General Bonaparte in that Country. Published under the immediate Patronage of the Chief Consul, by Vivant Denon, one of the Artists who accompanied the Expedition. Translated by Arthur Aikin. In two elegant Volumes, 4to. accompanied by a considerable number of large plates, consisting of views taken in Upper and Lower Egypt, of representations of antiquities and hieroglyphics, of objects in natural history, of manners and customs, &c. An octavo edition will be published at the same time.

In 2 volumes 8vo. translated from the French, A Voyage in the Indian Ocean and to Bengal, undertaken in 1789 and 1790; containing an account of the Sechelles Islands and Trincomalé, the character and arts of the people of India, with some remarkable religious rites of the inhabitants of Bengal. To which is added, A Voyage in the Red Sea, including a description of Mocha, and of the trade of the Arabs of Yemen, with particulars of their manners, customs, &c. By L. De Grandpré, an Officer in the French Navy. Illustrated with plates, and a plan of the citadel of Calcutta.

In a neat pocket volume, foolscap 12mo. Atala, from the French of M. de Chateaubriand, with explanatory Notes; ornamented with plates by Heath, from the designs of the Honourable the Countess D'Alton and J. H. Bell, R. A.

The Romance of the Pyrenees, a Novel. By a Lady. In 4 vols. 12mo.

Amadis De Gaul. Abridged from the English Romance. With an Essay on Romance.

An Historical and Philosophical Sketch of the Dicoveries in Africa. By John Leyden, Esq. in 2 vols. 8vo.

A new Medical Dictionary. Containing an explanation of the terms in anatomy, physiology, practice of physic, pharmacy, surgery, materia medica, chemistry, midwifery; and the various branches of natural philosophy, connected with medicine. To which is added, a Glossary of Obsolete Terms, from Castelli, Blanchard, Quincey, &c. By Robert Hooper, M.D. F.L.S. Assistant Physician to the Saint Mary-le-Bone Infirmary, &c. &c.

The Life and Posthumous Works of John Casper Lavater. From the German of George Gesner, his son-in-law; by George Crabb, Author of Elementary Works in German.

A Key

A Key to Chambaud's Exercises; being a correct Translation into French of the various Exercises contained in that Book. By E. J. Voisin.

A New Guide to the Italian Language, by which it may be learned with great Facility and Dispatch; chiefly intended for young Ladies, and those who have not learned their own Language grammatically, on a very simple and easy Plan, never before attempted. By G. A. Graglia, author of the Italian and English Dictionary.

History of the Reign of George III. to the Conclusion of the Peace. By Andrew Bisset, L. L. D. Author of the Life of Burke.

Infidel Father, a Novel. By Mrs. West, Author of Tale of the Times, &c.

A Journey into South Wales, in the Year 1799, through the Countries of Oxford, Worcester, Hereford, Salop, Warwick, Bucks, and Hertford; interspersed with Remarks, Moral, Historical, and Literary. By George Lipscomb.

Monckton, or the Fate of Eleanor; a novel, in 3 vols.: to which is prefixed a General Defence of Modern Novels. By the Author of Count de Novini.

Thoughts and Remarks, by Voltaire; translated from a posthumous Work of that celebrated Author: just published in Paris. In one vol. 12mo.

A Series of Novels, consisting of Clermont, and thirteen other new Novels. By Madame de Genlis, in 4 vols. 12mo.

Travels in Spain in 1797 and 1798. By Christian Augustus Fischer. Translated from the German.

Maternal Instruction; or Family Conversations on moral and entertaining Subjects; interspersed with History and Original Stories, designed for the perusal of Youth. By Elizabeth Helme, Author of Instructive Rambles, &c.

The Grubthorp Family; or the History of an Old Batchelor and his Sister Penelope. By Mrs. Hunter, Author of Letitia. In 4 vols. 12mo.

Astonishment; a Romance. By Francis Latham, Esq. Author of Men and Manners, &c. In 2 vols. 12mo.

The Family in Switzerland; a Novel, in 4 vols. 12mo.

In the arts we are enabled to announce a Series of Engravings, illustrating the Brain; with a Dissertation on the Communication between the Ventricles of the Brain. By Charles Bell, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. In 4to.

Also a Series of Engravings, explaining the Cause of the Nerves. By Charles Bell, Surgeon. In 4to.

Mr. Thomas Daniel, who has favored us with one of his Views in Hindoostan for the subject of the plate of the Cotsea Bhaug in the present number, during his residence in that peninsula, employed his pencil in taking Views of Oriental Scenery. The first and second series are already before the Public. In order to give a general idea of the work, we will mention some of the subjects on which the pencil of this ingenious artist has been employed.

Eastern Gate of the Jumma Musjed-Hindoo Temples, at Bindrabund ruins, at the ancient city of Gour Raje Gaut.—The Chalees Satoone, part of the city of Patna.—An ancient Hindoo Temple.—Ramngur.—The sacred tree at Gyah.—Dusasummade Gaut, at Benares.—Mausoleum of Sultan Chusero.

LAW.

LAW.

THE three following commercial causes were argued in the Court of King's Bench, in Easter Term last, on the 20th and 31st of May, when the hearings were concluded. The first it will be seen, determines a very important point relating to mercantile contracts; the second ascertains under what circumstance security is applicable to accepted bills; and the third gives the opinion of the learned judges on the passing of property under a bankrupt's estate.

PARKINSON *against* LEE.

Goods sold by sample.—Upon a sale of hops by the sample, with assurance that the bulk of the commodity answered the sample, the law does not raise an implied assurance that the commodity should be merchantable, though a fair merchantable price were given; and therefore, if there be a latent defect then existing in it unknown to the seller, and without fraud on his part (but arising from the fraud of the grower from whom he purchased) such seller is not answerable though the goods turn out unmerchantable.

CASTLING *against* AUBERT.

Security for acceptances.—The plaintiff, a broker, having a lien on certain polices of insurance effected for his principal for whom he had given his acceptance; the defendant promised that he would provide for the payment of those acceptances as they became due, upon the plaintiff's giving up to him such policies, in order that he might collect for the principal the money due thereonf rom the underwriters, which was accordingly done, and money was afterwards received by the defendant. It was determined that this was not a promise for the debt, or default of another within the statute of frauds, and that the plaintiff might recover against the defendant, as well for the breach of agreement in not providing for the payment of the acceptances, as also for money had and received.

MOSS and OTHERS Assignees of KIRKPATRICK, a Bankrupt, *against* CHARNOCK.

Assignees retaining property.—The court took time to consider this case, and Mr. Justice Laurence delivered his own opinion and that of Mr. Justice Le Blanc, at considerable length, in consequence of which the motion for a new trial was rejected.

The result of the opinion of the court was as follows: if a trader become a bankrupt between the time of executing a bill of sale of a ship at sea to the defendant, and the time of the defendant's complying with the requisites of the registry acts* though such requisites were completed after the act of bankruptcy and before the action brought, the property does not pass, but the assignees of the bankrupt may recover the possession of such ship, in the form of legal action, professionally called in trover and conversion.

[The limits to which we have confined this article in our present number requires some apology; but we hope the selection of the cases and their recent decision, under the direction of the Chief Justice lately appointed, will render them acceptable to our commercial readers, for whom the legal department of our Register is professedly designed. It will be our endeavor to make the work a faithful reporter of every important decision in commercial law.]

* 26 Geo. 3. c. 60. and 1. 34 Geo. 3. c. 68. s. 16.

RETROSPECT

RETROSPECT OF POLITICKS.

ASIA.

PERSIA, which has undergone so many revolutions from the earliest records of history to the commencement of the sixteenth century, has awakened the ambition of Alexander. Not satisfied with a territory expanding from the Euxine to the Northern Ocean, and from the Baltic Sea to the confines of China, comprehending a jurisdiction more extensive than that of the Roman empire, he contemplates the overthow of the ancient throne of Darius, in imitation of the Macedonian conqueror, whose name was assigned to him by the aspiring Catherine.

The acquisition of the rich provinces of Persia, stretching from the Caspian Sea to the Arabian desert, and menacing the Eastern Empire to the shores of the Ganges, formerly tributary to her princes; would be an accession of power to which this country would not have been wholly indifferent before the demise of the Czarina. The establishment of a Russian marine in the Persian gulph would open a communication with all the opulent kingdoms of the oriental world, that would much more materially affect the balance of Europe and the commerce of Great Britain, than the augmentation of the Tartarian Government of Paulowitz to the eastern extremity through the trackless wilds of Kolyvan.

The pretence for aggression is some act of violence that was offered to the Russians, at Astrabad, in consequence of which the Czarine troops have penetrated into the heart of the country, and descending on the western side of the Caspian sea, have entered Ghilan on its southern shores.

AMERICA.

The distructive malady which has, during late years, afflicted New York, has given rise to the extension of the laws of quarantine, and on the first of the preceding month the new regulations were adopted. Every ship that enters the port, before any communication with the shore is permitted, is visited by officers of health, who communicate the result of their inspection to the regular authorities, and on that report the extent of the precautions depend.

The first literary fair held on this continent was opened last month in the town of New York, it was so well attended as to give abundant encouragement for its continuance.

West Indies.

St. Domingo.]—General Leclerc has deemed it expedient to order the arrest of Toussaint, who in consequence has been sent to France, and the reviving spirit of revolt has been so far discouraged by this politic measure, as to insure the subordination of the colony. The disorganization which has continued on this island for a term of ten years, is not easily repaired; the cultivation is neglected, habits of indolence and rapacity are formed, capital is wanting, the buildings are dilapidated, the machinery is destroyed; so that whatever may be the natural advantages of the island, whatever the ability of its governors, a long period must elapse before France can derive any advantage from this colony.

Guadaloupe.]—The accounts from this island reach as low as the first of last month. A dreadful stand was made by the Negroes at Fort Charles and Grande Terre; during the conflict the black general, Ignace, was slain. Three hundred of the insurgents were surrounded, who took post in a large building occupied as a magazine for powder: the French troops advanced to the attack, two columns were already before the walls, when, in a paroxism of desperation, the negroes threw a brand into the magazine and blew themselves and the besiegers who had dared to approach them, into atoms.

Tobago]—The plan of government for this island is adjusted, and may be presumed to be the model which will be adopted in the other West India possessions

possessions of France. The superintendence is committed to the authority of a captain-general and a colonial prefect; the civil and criminal laws, and the appeal to Europe, are continued on exactly the same footing as during the regal government.

AFRICA.

An open rupture has taken place between the Algerines and the Portugueze. The Carthaginian state, once the emporium of trade and of the arts, which covered the seas with her fleets and the land with her wealth, is now occupied by needy pirates, who opposing the system of their predecessors on the same territory, either by the plunder of individuals or by the authorized depredations of the government, obstruct the pacific pursuits of commerce. Twenty vessels of war are fitted out professedly to act against the marine of Portugal.

Egypt is yet infested by the calamities of pestilence and war. The Turkish government, enfeebled by age and hastening to decay, is at present wholly unequal to the support of its colonial possessions; the barbarous massacre of the beys has been inefficient to the purposes for which it was designed; this act of infernal treachery has awakened the caution and excited the indignation of the opponents of the Ottoman without destroying their power. A general engagement is said to have taken place between the Vizier and the Mamelukes, in which the army of the former was completely defeated.

RUSSIA.

The visit of the emperor to his Prussian majesty at Memel has excited much speculation; it tends to confirm the public opinion, that a great political project is in agitation with some of the northern courts, which may greatly affect the state of Turkey. If Alexander and Francis should be permitted to extend their territory in the east, no doubt, the policy of Frederic William will stipulate for a large portion of Poland, to countervail the acquisitions of his formidable neighbors'.

The same mild spirit of interior government continues to influence the councils of the Czar. The penal code has undergone some alterations, mitigating the severities on the delinquent. The intimation we have given of the aspiring temper of the Russian government with respect to the east, is indicated by a circumstance which would not deserve notice, excepting in the relation it bears to that subject. Prince Potemkin had built a magnificent palace at Tabris, the principal city of Aderbeitzan, in Persia. It was formerly the capital of the empire, and at this day is the largest municipal establishment excepting Ispahan. This structure had been converted into barracks for cavalry, it is now ordered to be restored as an imperial palace, and to be decorated in a style of suitable magnificence.

GERMANY.

The exportation of grain from Hungary has lately been permitted, in consequence of which large quantities have been embarked for some parts of Spain and Italy, which were greatly in want of a supply. If this licence were politic, we cannot determine, certain it is, that riots have occurred in the vicinity of Vienna itself, in consequence of the dearness of provisions, which the garrison of the city has been employed to suppress.

The Austrian troops, by forced marches, have entered Walachia, where they are appointed to occupy some passes of considerable importance; the ostensible reason for this movement is some irregularity in the outposts of Paswan Oglou; but it is probable the real motive is to obtain a footing in the country, that the armies of Austria may be prepared at any time to take advantage of the fall of the Ottoman power.

The imposts on timber, salt, and tobacco, have been increased to answer the public exigencies. Some difficulties have, contrary to expectation, arisen in Bavaria, with respect to the indemnities. In this electorate one of the councils of state has remonstrated against the agents of his Highness for the recent alterations in the convents and ecclesiastical institutions. The complainants

complainants have been silenced by the open and decided part taken by the Elector himself, who has declared that the alterations introduced were under his own personal mandate, and that his ministers were in no respect responsible for the measure.

No places in Europe have suffered more severely during the war than some of the opulent towns of Germany, invested with commercial privileges; we see, therefore, with particular satisfaction, the appearance of returning prosperity. The Leipsic fair has been well attended, and has been resorted to by merchants from every part of the continent excepting Italy. The interruption to the exports from other countries is at present favorable to this town, for from thence the eastern part of Europe is now principally supplied with commodities, which would otherwise have received a different direction.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.

The hereditary Prince of Orange has renounced, in the name of his father, all pretensions of the house of Nassau to the united Netherlands; and his Prussian Majesty has revoked the guarantee of 1788. The compensation said to be assigned to the Stadtholder is in certain Abbies, and in the towns of Dortmund, Yssy, and of Buchau. A dissension has arisen among the Jewish inhabitants of the republic; they were divided into two parties; but tranquillity has been restored among them by the interference of government. Their number is computed at 60,000; they are natives, and may be considered as the most opulent and enterprizing people of the country.

HELVETIA.

It is pretended that the cantons of which this republic is composed, from the extreme dissimilarity of their religious and political principles, of their situation with respect to soil, customs, manners, and occupations, could not be united under one general system, extending precisely the same policy to each district; therefore, to each canton it is assigned to regulate their own interior organization. For the general government is appointed a senate, where laws are proposed; a diet where such laws are discussed, and either passed or rejected: from this senate an administrative council is formed, consisting of three members, who are charged with the execution of the laws. By this means, the French economists contend the advantages of a general union are secured without an impolitic interference with the peculiarities prevalent in different parts of the republic, to which, from local prejudices, and temporary considerations, the natives of Switzerland are so strongly attached.

ITALY.

It is at last determined that Piedmont is to be united to the French republic, a province extending from the confines of Switzerland to the Mediterranean, comprehending an extent of five thousand square miles, and abounding in all the luxuriance of nature. The tardy contributions of the Piedmontese to the public treasury have occasioned a recommendation, under the authority of Jourdan, for the sale of national property, and for the suppression of religious establishments. It is with pleasure we state, that the epidemic disease, which has been so fatal, has ceased in Parma. The constitution of the Ligurian republic was proclaimed on the 29th of May; it is to consist of a Doge, whose power is limited to six years; of a senate, composed of thirty members, ten of which revert to a private station every two years. The Doge is not yet nominated, but it is suspected the appointment will devolve on Bonaparte. The marine is to consist of two seventy-four gun ships, two frigates, and four corvettes. At Rome provisions are extremely scarce. Pius the VIIth manifests a disposition to combat with spirit the difficulties by which he is encompassed. The city of Cæsar, and the seat of the Christian hierarchy, no longer retains that venerable majesty which commanded the respect of mankind;

kind; property has disappeared; the sublime monuments of the arts are withdrawn: and it is probable his Holiness will exhaust his declining years by ineffectual exertions to restore to the domain of St. Peter its former prosperity.

TURKEY.

The Porte continues to occupy itself in recruiting its armies in the neighbourhood of the capital, where a new alarm has been felt by the open rebellion of the Pacha, Geurgi Osmyn, who had overrun the country from the ancient city of Adrianople to the walls of the capital. Paswan Oglou has transported to Widdin the immense magazines of salt in Wallachia, into which province he has lately made some hostile incursions, and the war has been carried on with great barbarity: no quarter was granted; every one that appeared in arms was cut in pieces by the conqueror.

FRANCE.

Great changes are the subject of conversation at Paris, not only in the interior government, but in the titular distinction of the chief of the state. It is intimated, that the division of the country into military districts, and the assignment of imperial honors to Napoleone, is under consideration in the councils. The election of the Consul, for the preservation of his authority during life, proceeds without the smallest interruption. Popularity is courted by the donation of sabres to those who have distinguished themselves during the war in feats of arms; and numerous expedients are resorted to, to attract the attention of the people to the laurels of victory which flourish around the temples of the heroic Corsican. The amusement of the capital is promoted by every species of scenic exhibition, and the splendid fountains of Versailles are opened on the Sabbath to increase the public dissipation. The restoration of the aristocracy is determined in the appointment of the legion of honour, from which we may expect all the evils of the Prætorian bands and Turkish Janissaries, without any of the advantages of security, deliberation, and wisdom, from an order of established nobility.

The discountenance given to those principles, for which all the horrors of the revolution have been endured, may be discovered in the dull monotony on the festival of the fourteenth of July. Accustomed to observe a brave and magnanimous people prostrate before the altar of liberty on that day, to hear them saluting the skies with acclamations, which, echoed through the halls of tyrants, and made them tremble beneath the imperial canopy, we see with indignation the desertion of public principle and social duty; and we lament the fate of those who have fallen in the field, victims to a cause of which their compatriots are unworthy.

Marseilles is erected into a mercantile depôt. The inhabitants of Havre have petitioned that the trade to the East-Indies may be laid open to every adventurer; but it is apparent, that the effect of public protection and of private enterprise will be long experienced, before France shall deserve the name of a great commercial country: * but whenever its political constitution, assisted by a profound system of commercial jurisprudence, shall enable her to avail herself of all her natural advantages, France will be a formidable rival to every commercial state of Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The public mind has been so entirely absorbed in the contests of election, that nothing has transpired in the political œconomy of this country deserving particular notice †. Rousseau, in his satirical observations on the benefits of political freedom, vauntingly exclaims, "If you wish to appre-

* "Ce n'est pas le commerce extérieur seulement qui languit; celui du dedans est "mort, l'argent est rare, les capitaux sont introuvables, et les fonds ne se soutiennent "qu'à intérêt énorme." PEUCHET.

† The success of the candidates will be seen in the tables at the conclusion of the present number.

cate liberty, repair to England during the popular elections; you will there learn its value." It must be acknowledged, that many specks and discolourations obscure the effulgence of the richest jewel of the British empire; but it is not in the power of Gallic wit to impair its lustre.

Notwithstanding some excesses have infringed the decorum that should ever attend the exercise of the immunities of freemen, yet, during a general election, perhaps, at no period since the Revolution, so little interruption has been given to the public tranquillity. The deadly repose which succeeds the complete resignation of the elective franchise is not what we admire; we approve that buoyant zeal which is the natural sensation of political freedom, and we delight to follow the electric meteor through all its mazy wanderings; convinced that it is congenial with the active spirit of the British constitution; that its effects are salutary, and calculated to invigorate, not to destroy.

Some solicitude is excited by the enquiry, if Britain will be wholly silent while the plans of aggrandizement are accelerating, not only with France and its dependencies, but with every other European government of the first order, excepting Spain. Whatever may be the decision of ministers, the public anxiety is not relieved, and the funds have been materially depressed by the uncertainty. Perhaps some conjecture may be formed by the projected diminution of the naval establishment. This measure is agreeable to the uniform disposition which miniſters have manifeſted of alleviating the burthens of the country; and we consider it indicative both of their own pacific intentions, and of the intelligence they possess of a similar disposition in the cabinets of Europe.

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

THE following ſubjects have been diſcuſſed ſince our laſt publication.

In the Houſe of Peers.

Impriſonment for Debt.	Glenken's Canal Bill.
Bill for the relief of Debtors.	Packets between Dover and Calais.
Naval Stores.	India.
Scotch Militia Bill.	Iriſh Bankrupts.
Berkeley's Pedigree.	Illegal Gains.
	Alien Bill.

In the Houſe of Commons.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland.	Lord Hutchinſon's Penſion.
Non-reſidence of the Clergy.	Finances of Ireland.
	Malt Duties.
Army Eſtimates.	Engliſh Finance.
Iriſh Election Bill.	Carnatic.
Meſſage from his Majeſty	New Committee Room.
Supply.	Dr. Smith's Nitrous Acid
Sierra Leona Company.	Ancient Literature.
Iriſh Budget.	Civil Liſt.
Poor Rates.	Surgeons.

The ſubjects with which the laſt parliament has cloſed its labors, are few of them intereſting to the public; we are no longer entertained with extenſive views of the intricate connection between the political ſtates of Europe, or with the eccentricities obſervable in foreign polity; almoſt the whole of ſenatorial duty has been excluſively directed to interior regulation, and to the completion of thoſe parliamentary formulæ, to thoſe ultimate offices of its expiring authority which would occaſion the leaſt poſſible inconvenience to the public from the ceſſation of its exiſtence.

Houſe of Peers.

June the 10th. Impriſonment for Debt.

Lord Rawdon (Earl Moira) ſtated his reaſons for not having fulfilled a pledge which he gave ſome months ſince to the Houſe, to bring forward the meaſures relative to the preſent ſyſtem of laws on impriſonment for debt. The firſt reaſon was to prevent any benefit from colluſive or friendly arreſts; the ſecond, that he had not been able to complete the collection of materials on which to found his clauſes, on account of the various ſpecies of proceſs in caſes of arreſt purſued in the different parts of the kingdom, and the very great difficulty of obtaining a correct knowledge of theſe diſtinct proceſſes. The third reaſon was, that the judges had not leiſure at this time to conſider the ſubject. Deſirous (he ſaid) of allowing thoſe reſpectable perſons more time, he was willing for the preſent to wave the pledge he had given, but in ſo doing, he by no means intended to withdraw his purpoſe, but would certainly bring it forward in the next ſeſſion.

Lord Holland ſaid, he by no means meant to impute any blame to his noble Friend, for his conduct on the ſubject to which he had alluded; on the contrary, the whole of it reflected great honour upon him; and as the ſubject of making ſome permanent and wiſe law reſpecting impriſonment for debt was abſolutely requiſite, in order to do away the neceſſity of having

recourſe to occaſional bills of inſolvency, which were but bad expedients, and attended with many pernicious conſequences, he not only hoped that his noble Friend would bring forward his intended bills early in the next ſeſſion, but that the Houſe alſo would make it a point to give them their moſt ſerious attention.

June the 17th. Bill for the relief of Debtors.

Lord Alvanley, purſuant to his notice of the preceding day, roſe to oppoſe the bill, and to move, that inſtead of "now" the bill ſhould be committed "this day three months." The learned Lord objected to the bill, on account of the injurious operation of the principal clauſe with reſpect to the unfortunate debtor, whom it would place in the moſt diſadvantageous ſituation, without affording him any of the benefits which the bankrupt laws allowed. He conſidered the bill as affecting the leading proviſions of the 32d of Geo. III. and he was led into a general view of the exiſting laws reſpecting debtor and creditor.

The Lord Chancellor ſaid, he roſe not to oppoſe the noble and learned Lord's motion, for he was alſo of opinion, that at this late period of the ſeſſion, it was proper to defer the bill until ſuch time as the Houſe ſhould be better able to conſider its merits. Had the noble Lord contented himſelf with moving to poſtpone the bill on that ground, he ſhould not have felt it neceſſary to trouble their Lordſhips upon the occaſion, but ſome points which fell from the noble Lord, called, he thought, for obſervation upon his part. He then followed the noble and learned Lord through the whole of his legal arguments. In ſome points, the Lord Chancellor ſeemed to differ eſſentially from Lord Alvanley, and in the courſe of his obſervations on the bankrupt laws, which that noble and learned Lord had more than once adverted to, he ſtated, after alluding to his former extenſive practice in theſe matters, his opinion that 54 out of 60, or at leaſt 50 out of threeſcore, commiſſions of bankruptcies originated in the non-liability of the future effects; he argued that an equal meaſure of juſtice ſhould be ſhewn to the creditor and the debtor, and he inſtanced ſome caſes in which the humanity and forbearance of creditors were conſpicuous, particularly on the occaſion of an inſolvent bill, which he had introduced into the other Houſe of Parliament, when every ſuggeſtion which came from creditors was to their honour on thoſe ſcores. On the whole, he contended that the bill was not liable to the objections urged againſt it by the noble Lord, however, on the grounds he had adverted to in the beginning of his addreſs, he concurred in his motion.

June the 15th. Scotch Militia Bill.

On the occaſion of this diſcuſſion, an argument occurred on the different treatment of the people of England and Scotland, with reſpect to pecuniary burdens, and on the diſtinctions of landed and perſonal property, with reſpect to taxation.

The Lord Chancellor ſtated, that perſonal property was, by law, as liable to be rated to thoſe charges, as landed or any other ſpecies of property: the cauſes of its not being actually rated in the ſame proportion, were owing to its peculiar nature, to the impracticability of getting at it ſo well, to its intangibility, and to other obvious cauſes. And with regard to what the noble Earl had more than once ſaid reſpecting placemen and penſioners increaſing theſe rates and charges, he could inform him, and from his own perſonal experience, that as a placeholder, to which ſituation, however, ſome onerous duties were annexed, he paid to the land tax not leſs than four ſhillings in the pound; whereas, as a landowner, for a bit of land which he poſſeſſed in the north of England, the rates were ſo laid, that he got off for about 7d. halfpenny in the pound.

On the remaining clauſes of the bill, diſcuſſion more or leſs took place, particularly on that clauſe which related to the trial and puniſhment of ſuch ſoldiers as ſhould not uſe "due diligence" in coming to the appointed place of rendezvous. The proviſions were warmly combated by the Earls of Carnarvon and Fitzwilliam, and defended with great ability by the Lord Chancellor, who was followed by Lord Hobart.

The bill being entirely gone through, the Houſe reſumed, and ordered the report to be received the next day.

June the 21st. Glenken's Canal Bill.

The reaſoning employed on the occaſion of the order of the day for the farther conſideration of this bill, tends to ſhew ſome of the inconveniences which ariſe from the exceſſive rigidity of the proviſion on the ſubject of the law of intail; the noble and learned lords Thurlow, Alvanley, Ellenborough, and the Lord Chancellor, contended warmly againſt that proviſion of the bill which was deſigned to authoriſe the ſale of intailed eſtates in order to purchaſe ſhares in the canal, in conſequence of which the clauſe was negatived.

June the 23d. Illegal Games.

Lord Holland roſe, and ſtated a variety of objections to the bill, many of which were given in a ſtrain of irony and refined humour. He conſidered the ſubject as unworthy the attention of the Legiſlature, and argued that the exiſting laws were abundantly ſufficient to counteract the evils the bill profeſſed to remedy; indeed the interpoſition of the Britiſh Legiſlature on ſuch occaſions as the preſent, reminded him of the anecdote related of the illuſtrious Newton, who on that occaſion, certainly did not reflect with his accuſtomed wiſdom and philoſophy. That great man having been by ſome accident ſhut up in a room, in which was alſo a cat, a hole was cut to admit the animal to paſs in and out; but this cat ſoon after having a kitten, the philoſopher recommended,

commended that a ſmaller hole ſhould be cut for the accommodation of the kitten! So was it with the Legiſlature in the caſe before them, the exiſting laws were abundantly ſufficient not only for this, but for objects of greater magnitude, and which they effectually counteracted. Under this impreſſion, he would move that the further conſideration of the bill be poſtponed for three months.

The Lord Chancellor replied to the obſervations of the noble Lord, at ſome length. He thought the thanks of the Houſe due to him, for calling their attention to bills of this deſcription, and the principle upon which he acted was highly commendable. He was induced, in the preſent inſtance, to poſtpone the bill for a ſhort time, but not on the grounds altogether urged by the noble Lord: there were certain proviſions in the bill which required farther conſideration, and indeed, ſome of theſe were not quite intelligible to himſelf, it went to the ſuppreſſion, among other illicit games, of little goes. Now, theſe he underſtood, were of various deſcriptions, from the illegal lotteries held in public houſes, down to what may be called the gingerbread E. O. which were played for in the ſtreets, many ſorts of innocent raffles, ſuch as thoſe played at watering places, public libraries, &c. may come under the preſent proviſions of the bill, and it may not be quite convenient or proper to commit thoſe engaged in them as vagrants, as was therein provided; for theſe and other reaſons, therefore, he was induced to move to poſtpone the further conſideration of the bill till Friday.

In conſequence of what fell from the noble and learned Lord, Lord Holland was induced to withdraw his motion, and the propoſition of the Lord Chancellor was ordered accordingly.

House of Commons.

June the 11th. Supply.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that before he proceeded to propoſe the reſolutions which referred to the ſeveral eſtimates that day to be ſubmitted to the committee of ſupply, and other eſtimates previouſly referred to, he thought it right to ſtate, that it was not his intention to propoſe reſolutions to the committee of ſupply in conſequence of the eſtimates which were preſented the preceding night; he ſhould propoſe to bring them forward on Monday. They had reference to Dutch property at the Helder, to African ſettlements, and other matters. The article of charge, to which the firſt reſolution referred, was for making up the deficiency of the conſolidated fund up to the 5th April, 1802. Out of 3,100,000l. the actual ſurplus of the conſolidated fund on the 5th of April was no more than 424,000l. and it was his duty, before he aſked of the committee to come to any reſolution to make up the deficiency, to explain, as ſatisfactorily as he was able, the cauſes that had occaſioned that deficiency. He then proceeded to ſtate the general heads under which the deficiency aroſe: the land tax, payments in advance made to a conſiderable extent for the Weſt Docks, and other heads of expenditure, into the particulars of which, he ſaid, he was ready to enter, if neceſſary. He obſerved, that laſt year, when his right honourable Friend brought forward his budget, he ſtated a diſcount of five per cent, which it was agreed to allow the contractors of the loan for prompt payment, and which brought a large portion of that loan ſpeedily into the Exchequer. He obſerved alſo, Exchequer Bills were iſſued, in 1801, for which no taxes could be provided before April laſt, and the debt thus created in November laſt, upon which intereſt aroſe immediately, was another cauſe of deficiency. Another head of deficiency aroſe out of the ſuſpended payments from Grenada and St. Vincent's, and which was engaged to be received in the courſe of the preſent year. Theſe articles, taken together, made up a ſum of 2,934,256l. To this it was but fair to add the loſs ariſing from the ſtoppage of the diſtilleries. He was juſtified in ſuppoſing, at one time, that the diſtillers would be permitted by Parliament to open ſooner than Parliament afterwards, in its wiſdom, thought fit to grant that permiſſion. He thought they might have been allowed to open in October laſt, but for reaſons which he ſaw afterwards, and which he deemed to be inſufficient, it was wiſely determined that the diſtilleries ſhould not open until January laſt. For this loſs to the revenue he muſt take a conjecture, and he ſhould ſtate that at 400,000l. for it would be recollected that the diſtilleries were ſhut up at a ſeaſon of the year when they were the moſt productive: this, added to the amount of the other five items, created a ſum of 3,526,000l. He moved, "That a ſum not exceeding 2,676,600l. be granted to make good deficiencies of the conſolidated fund, &c." which was put and carried, as were alſo the following reſolutions for the following purpoſes:

	£.	s.	d.
For the payment of Exchequer bills for the year 1800, by way of aid for foreign ſubſidies, &c.	1,066,493	7	1½
For the amount of bills drawn on account of New South Wales, to become due in 1802,	30,000	0	0
For the importation of corn, meal, flour, and rice into Scotland, in the year 1802,	22,082	9	8
For repairing military roads, bridges, &c. in North Britain, for the year 1802,	6012	14	1
For the expence of the Board of Agriculture, for 1802,	3000	0	0
For the ſupport of the Veterinary College, for 1802,	1500	0	0

For the ſupport of the Britiſh

tish Museum, for 1802, 8000 0 0
For the support of the Levant trade, for 1802, - 5000 0 0
To pay Mr. Edwards money advanced by him on the loan of 1795, and forfeited for want of future payments, - 1108 0 0
These resolutions were carried.

June 14. The House went into a committee of supply, when the following sums were voted, on the motion of Mr. Sergeant:

For the ordinary expences of the navy for seven lunar months, from the 8th of June £. 657,216
Extraordinary - - 360,233
Transports and prisoners of war 608,540
Sick prisoners of war - 12,000
There were then voted—
For the amount of the valuation of the Dutch ships, &c. - 199,812
Secret service money - 90,000
Police Office - 1,290
For the prosecution of George Stratton, Esq. and others, who conspired to remove Lord Pigot from the Government of Madras - 1,184

The right honourable Gentleman stated, that this sum had long been in dispute between Government and the East India Company, but it had at last been discovered that the prosecution was commenced in consequence of a vote of the House of Commons.

To the Sierra Leone Company to defray the expence of transporting the Maroons - 5,903
For the expence of the commmissioners appointed under the American treaty - 11,948
Printing the two last volumes of the Journals - - 4,605
Printing the votes of the present sessions - - 12,000
Printing the public records - 4,797
The expence in taking the population of Great Britain - 615
The repairs and alterations in the two Houses of Parliament, in consequence of the Union - 19,991
Removing the offices of the Duchy of Cornwall, to make room for the auditors of public accounts - - 698
The extraordinaries of the army 1,000,000
Additional half-pay to the officers of the navy for seven months - - 30,000
On the motion of Mr. Corry, and after a long conversation across the table between him and Mr. Tierney, for civil contingent charges in Ireland - 50,000

The House then went into a committee of ways and means, and

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he wished to recapitulate the heads of supply and ways and means, to give a general view of the financial proceedings of the present session. He likewise shewed the saving that would be gained by the reductions that had taken place in consequence of the peace.

For the navy, including two millions for the interest of navy debt, there had been voted 13,833,575
For the army in Great Britain 10,297,790
For the army in Ireland - 2,640,173
Ordnance in Great Britain - 1,193,274
Ordnance in Ireland - 203,076
For miscellaneous services in Great Britain and Ireland 1,194,980
For corn bounties up to the 20th March - - 1,620,000
Permanent grants - 363,338
These were the articles borne jointly by Great Britain and Ireland, and they amounted to rather more than - 31,000,000
Those borne separately by England, were deficiency in the malt, 1800 - 429,774
Interest and discount on Exchequer bills - 1,137,073
The civil list debt - 990,058

A small proportion of this was to be borne by Ireland, viz. for the arrears which had accrued during the last year, and early next session he should move for a committee to balance the accounts between the two countries.

To pay off Exchequer bills in the hands of the Bank 3,000,000
Deficiency in the convoy-tax 410,000
For reduction of the national debt 200,000
Paying off Exchequer bills issued in virtue of two acts passed in the 39th and 40th of the King 1,066,000
Deficiency in the surplus of the consolidated Fund 2,676,280
Making an aggregate of somewhat above 41,000,000
2-17ths of the 31, and 2-17ths of a part of the arrears of the civil list would be borne by Ireland. These two sums might be taken at - 3,815,763
Leaving a remainder to be borne by Great Britain of 37,352,966

To provide for this there have been voted:—

The pensions and malt duties 2,750,000
The lottery - 370,000
Surplus subscription on funded Exchequer bills 188,875
Surplus grants 114,000
The residue of the subsidy to Portugal - 99,876
Surplus of the consolidated fund for the year 1802 - 4,500,000
Exchequer bills to be charged on the first aids granted next session - 5,000,000

Exchequer

Exchequer bills to pay the debt due to the Bank	1,500,000
The loan	28,000,000
In all	37,522,750
Add to this the	3,815,763
Contributed by Ireland, and the whole amounted to	41,338,513
The whole ſupply was	41,168,682
Thus there was a ſurplus in the ways and means of	169,831

He would now ſtate the ſaving that would accrue from the reductions that had taken place. He ought, however, to premiſe, that this in ſome inſtances might at firſt turn out more oſtenſible than actual.

For the navy there had been voted in 1801	19,012,227
For the preſent year only	11,678,383
A ſaving of nearly	8,000,000
For the army 1801	18,997,610
For the preſent year	10,906,414
A ſaving of rather more than	8,000,000

The extraordinaries voted he feared would not cover the real expenditure, and this ſeeming ſaving might be conſiderably diminiſhed.

For the ordnance in 1801	1,938,963
For the preſent year	1,395,310
A ſaving of about	600,000
Miſcellanies in 1801	850,000
The preſent year	1,194,000

Here there was a conſiderable increaſe, but it was to be accounted for from the allowance for the Dutch ſhips, and other cauſes which would not recur.

The whole ſum voted for army, navy, &c. in 1801, was	40,799,000
The preſent year	25,175,127
Making the immenſe difference of	15,623,873

This was no doubt gratifying, but when the ſaving was ſo prodigious, it might be aſked how had ſuch a loan been found neceſſary? In winding up the expences of war many great and unforeſeen demands flowed in. Proviſion had this year been made for many charges incurred during the laſt.

There had been voted, to make up the deficiency in the malt tax	429,774
To pay Exchequer bills iſſued, charged upon the aids of this ſeſſion	1,166,093
Deficiency in the ſurplus of the conſolidated fund	2,676,280
Intereſt on Exchequer bills, diſcount on the loan of 1801, &c.	1,945,554
Arrears of the civil liſt	990,053
Exchequer bills to the Bank	1,500,000
Deficiency in the convoy tax	410,000
Corn bounties	1,690,000
Diſcount for prompt payment on the loan of 1801	2,155,190
To fund Exchequer bills	8,700,000
Altogether	21,662,994

Deducting the five millions of Exchequer bills, which he was about to propoſe, and for which he took credit, there would remain ſixteen millions paid from the reſources of the preſent year, though expended in former years. He did not deny that this view of things afforded him the higheſt ſatisfaction. It was his firm perſuaſion that the taxes would in future be as productive as they had been during the year 1799, and that, unleſs we experienced ſome awful viſitation of Providence, we might fairly look forward to an improving revenue. He begged it to be remembered that he had provided taxes conſiderably beyond the amount of the loan, ſo that, if things ſhould turn out not ſo favourably as there was reaſon to expect, ſtill no deficiency would be found.

The permanent taxes produced	32,853,000
The intereſt on the debt amounted to	23,520,001
So that a remainder was left, applicable to the ſervice of the year, of	9,332,999

By the report of the finance committee it appeared that in 1786 the remainder was leſs than 5,000,000l. and in 1792 that it was only 6,500,000l. A great increaſe of charge would now be felt, independently of an encreaſed eſtabliſhment, from the encreaſed expence of keeping up an equal one. But there would be three millions applicable to this increaſe. He truſted that our revenue would improve, but allowing it to remain ſtationary, ſtill we had nothing to fear. It was indeed gratifying that at the end of a war in which ſo much treaſure had been ſpent, we ſhould be able to raiſe a large loan on ſuch favourable terms; that we ſhould clear off charges incurred in former years; that we ſhould ſtill have a conſiderable ſurplus, and that we ſhould ſee nothing around us but proſperity and happineſs. The right honourable Gentleman concluded by moving, that towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, the ſum of 5,000,000l. be raiſed by loan on Exchequer bills, to be charged on the firſt aids granted next ſeſſion of Parliament.

June the 28th. His Majeſty's Speech from the Throne.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The public buſineſs being concluded, I think it proper to cloſe this ſeſſion of Parliament.

"During a long and laborious attendance, you have invariably manifeſted the juſt ſenſe you entertain of the great truſt committed to your charge. The objects of your deliberations have been unuſually numerous and important, and I derive the utmoſt ſatisfaction from the conviction that the

the wisdom of your proceedings will be fully proved by their effects, in promoting the best interests of my people throughout every part of my dominions.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"The ample provision you have made for the various branches of the public service, demands my warmest acknowledgments; and my particular thanks are due for the liberality you have shewn in exonerating my civil government and household from the debts with which they were unavoidably burthened.

"Whilst I regret the amount of the supplies which circumstances have rendered necessary, it is a relief to me to contemplate the state of our manufactures, commerce, and revenue, which afford the most decisive and gratifying proofs of the abundance of our internal resources, and of the growing prosperity of the country.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"As I think it expedient that the election of a new Parliament should take place without delay, it is my intention forthwith to give directions for dissolving the present, and for calling a new Parliament.

"In communicating to you this intention, I cannot suppress those sentiments of entire approbation, with which I reflect upon every part of your conduct, since I first met you in this place. The unexampled difficulties of our situation required the utmost efforts of that wisdom and fortitude which you so eminently displayed in contending with them, and by which they have been so happily surmounted. From your judicious and salutary measures during the last year, my people derived all the relief which could be afforded under one of the severest dispensations of Providence. And it was by the spirit and determination which uniformly animated your councils, aided by the unprecedented exertions of my fleets and armies, and the zealous and cordial co-operation of my people, that I was enabled to prosecute with success, and terminate with honour, the long and arduous contest in which we have been engaged.

"The same sense of public duty, the same solicitude for the welfare of your country, will now, in your individual characters, induce you to encourage, by all the means in your power, the cultivation and improvement of the advantages of peace.

"My endeavours will never be wanting to preserve the blessings by which we are so eminently distinguished, and to prove that the prosperity and happiness of all classes of my faithful subjects, are the objects which are always the nearest to my heart."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 17th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 17th day of August next.

Correct List of the Members returned for the ensuing Parliament, for England and Wales.

Abingdon—Tho. Theoph. Metcalfe, esq.
Agmondsham—Tho. Drake Tyrwhitt Drake, Charles Drake Garrard, esqrs.
St. Albans—W. S. Poyntz, esq. Hon. Mr. Grimstone.
Aldeburgh—Sir J. Aubrey, J. M'Mahon, esq.
Aldborough—C. Duncombe, J. Sulivan, esqrs
Andover—A. Smith, esq. Hon. N. Fellowes.
Anglesea—Hon. A. Paget.
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SO flourishing is the cotton manufacture in the county of Lancaster, and so liberal are the wages given, that, by some respectable individuals in Kendal, influenced by benevolent motives, in furnishing with employment those who were willing to work but could not obtain it, no less than two hundred poor families have been lately engaged, and many others are about to commence the weaving of muslins and calicoes. There is no doubt but that this business will, in a short time, penetrate into the most remote parts of the country.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

The committee appointed by the lords of the treasury to examine the models which have been formed for the monuments to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, in consequence of addresses to his Majesty from the House of Commons, consists of the following persons: the Right Hon. C. Long; Sir George Beaumont; R. P. Knight, Esq.; J. Towneley, Esq.; H. Bankes, Esq.; W. Locke, Esq.; and R. P. Carew, Esq.—They have allotted the execution of the monuments to the undermentioned artists:

Mr. Flaxman the monument of Earl Howe;

Mr. Westmacott that of Sir. Ralph Abercromby;

Mr. Banks that of Capt. Westcott;

Mr. Rossi that of Captains Moss & Riou.

The two former are to receive six thousand guineas for each of the monuments of the commanders in chief; the latter four thousand guineas for each of the others.

A monument in honour of the Archduke Charles has lately been erected in the vicinity of Augsburg. It is a temple, supported by four columns, and decorated with four lion's heads. In the interior, on a pedestal of grey marble, is erected a white Carrara marble bust of his Royal Highness in a Roman costume. Upon the top is an eagle, with expanded wings, and holding the Imperial globe, with a laurel branch. This monument is sixteen German feet in height. At each corner is a young oak, the symbol of the German heroes. There are four approaches bordered with roses and jessamine.

NEW MILITARY BRIDGE.

Just before the twenty-ninth regiment of foot embarked from Plymouth for Halifax, a trial was made of a new portable bridge, the invention of Captain Henderson, on the lawn before the Government-house, Dock. After trying guns, horses, &c. over the bridge, the officers present were of opinion that it would be of great use to the service, as it would answer in many situations where pontoons would not. This bridge is constructed on a four-wheeled carriage, with a platform above, extending over the wheels, equal to the width of a common carriage. The platform was raised and depressed, according to the depth of the place to be passed, on four upright posts fixed to the carriage, and had two smaller platforms, extending from the middle, one to the banks of the place it was put into. This curious and useful machine is deposited at the timber-yard, near the gun-wharf, for inspection.

CHARTER-HOUSE.

The foundation of a new school for the charter-house has been laid in the presence of Dr. Ramsden, Dr. Raine, the assistant masters, and the principal part of the scholars. The building is to be on an improved scale.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

The American Congress has voted the sum of 20,000 dollars for the purpose of erecting a statue to the memory of the late General Washington.

SPANISH WOOL.

The increase in the price of Spanish wool is severely felt in our manufactories of fine cloth: it is supposed to have arisen from the preference given to the French merchants in this article. It has risen in the English market to 5s. 6d. per lb.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

The addition making to the East-India House, by erecting more offices in Leadenhall-market, has already been begun; these extensive premises will be finished, it is said, in two years.

SUBSTITUTE FOR WHEATEN FLOUR.

At a late court of common council, the lord mayor presented a memorial of Dr. Gordon, stating his having discovered the art of making flour from a certain substance, which this country grows in great abundance, and of which the cultivation may be considerably increased, so as to supply, at any time, the greatest demand, at one fourth of the average prices of wheaten flour, and that it is equally nutritious and palatable, and will retain its qualities for several years. After being read to the court, it was referred to the committee for reducing the price of provisions.

COMMERCIAL ROAD.

A grand commercial road from the West-India

India Docks to the centre of the city of London, has been projected, and will probably receive the sanction of Parliament.

NEW CANAL.

A level has been lately taken, to prove the practicability of making a canal which may effect a junction between Paddington Canal and the West India Docks This canal is intended to be brought in a direct line from Paddington to the field below the New River Head, thus to proceed across the City-road, and skirt Shoredith and Spitalfields parishes, through the centre of Bethnal-green; from thence to cross Whitechapel parish at the Mount, and to communicate with the commercial road, and likewise with the London Docks, in the parish of St. George's in the East.

TRAVELS IN AFRICA.

The court of Madrid has determined to send out two Scavans to make discoveries in the interior of Africa They are now at Paris, but are to visit this country for the purpose of purchasing mathematical and astronomical instruments. They wish, also, previous to their departure, to have an opportunity of conferring with the African Society, and of seeing Mungo Park, who is so eminently qualified to give them information which will enable them to prosecute their researches with more probability of success.

TEA TRADE.

The East-India Company have issued, for the September quarterly sale, a declaration of 5,750,000 lbs. of tea, being one of the largest supplies the company ever offered for three months consumption; 4,500,000 lbs of which consists of congou and campoi, which exceeds every former declaration of that species by 500,000 lbs. The directors appear to be convinced that nothing can prevent the revival of the injurious trade of smuggling, but a speedy reduction of the duties, and diminution of the prices at the company's sale

WEST-INDIA DOCKS.

Thursday evening, June 22, a melancholy circumstance took place at the London Wet Docks, where the labourerers continued working till a late hour. They had encroached so far on the mound of earth that barred the entrance of the water into the Docks, that though they expected that sooner or later it might have given way, yet they did not calculate with sufficient accuracy what effect might be produced upon it by the pressure of high water, or the occasional increased rapidity of the tide. The operation of the latter circumstances so pressed upon it on Thursday evening, that the part of the mound of earth which faced the intended entrance of the river into the Docks, gave way, and hurrying along, with the violence of the rushing water, a vast quantity of pieces of timber employed as palisadoes and for other purposes, buried some of the labourers in the mud, and violently bruised many others. We are happy, however, to say, that the reports of the fatal effects produced by this unhappy accident, have, as usual on such occasions, been extremely exaggerated, for upon a strict enquiry into the matter, we have the satisfaction to learn, that instead of one hundred persons, who were said to have perished on the occasion, not more than five or six have been buried in the mud, four of them have already been taken out.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BERKS.

Married.] In London, Mr. R. G. Lee, to Miss Sarah Cowderoy of Brimpton, in this county

Died.] At Reading, Miss Walsham, eldest daughter of Robert W. esq.—At the Rectory-house at Appleton, William John Brickenden D. D. Rector of Appleton and Eaton.—At Binfield, Mrs. Forrest, widow of the late Admiral Forrest.—At Wallingford in the 19th year of her age, Miss Ann Powell, niece to Mrs. Elderfield of that place.—At Henley upon Thames, Mr. William Mellet, timber merchant, aged 79. Mr W. Humphreys, senior, of Reading. In the 90th year of his age, Mr. John Boyce, of Hawthorn-hill, grazier. He had been confined to his bed ever since June last year; his indisposition originated in a cold taken whilst mowing, which laborious employment he constantly attended at sunrising for several days previous to his confinement.

BUCKS.

Married.] At Ickford, Thomas Cartwright Slack, esq. to Miss Jane Hester Nowell.

Died.] At Eton, in the 86th year of his age, A. Angelo, esq. sincerely lamented by his family, and a large circle of friends.—At Beaconsfield, Mrs. Mary Burk, in an advanced age.

CAMBRIDGE.

Married.] Mr. Thompson, attorney at law, of Wisbech in this county, to Miss Nott of Stamford.—At Rugby, Robert Marriott, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Dr. M. of Cotesbach in the county of Leicester, to Miss Judith Harris, second daughter of the late Thomas H. esq. of Rugby.

Died.] At Upwell, in the isle of Ely, Mr. Thomas Wills, a very respectable and opulent farmer and grazier of that place.—At Wimblington near March, after three days illness, Mr. Robert Coleman, of London, aged 28 years. His death was occasioned by

by a fall from his horse.—At Chelsea, Mrs. Moseley of New-market, relict of William M. esq. late of Fornham, All Saints, near Bury.—In London, the Rev. Colin Roope, of Pulham market.—Aged 27, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson of Gazely, near New-market: her loss is deeply felt by the indigent in that neighbourhood.—At St. Ives, Mrs. Jennings, widow of the Rev. John Jennings of that place.

CHESTER.

Married.] The Rev. Charles Mytton, rector of Eccleston, to Miss Grey, eldest daughter of the hon. John G.—At Leigh, Mr Peter Taylor, of Cruft, to Miss Page of the former place.—Mr. Dutton, of Waverton, to Miss Nickson of Butterly Hays, near Audlem.—At Ashbury, Mr. James Dolan, to Miss Sarah Clarke.

Died.] At Chester, the hon. John Grey, brother to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr James Bull, attorney at law, to Miss Henrietta Tippet, daughter of Mr. T. attorney, of Falmouth.—At Merther, near Truro, the Rev. James Ferris, rector of Probus, to Mrs. Treweek, of Treweek-house, Merther.

Died.] Mr. Dyer, carpet manufacturer of Truro, in consequence of a fall from his horse.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] In London, John Dixon, esq. late of Whitehaven, to Miss Littledale, daughter of Thomas L. esq. late of Rotterdam, and formerly of Whitehaven.—The Rev. Henry Thompson, of Penrith, to Miss Brisbane, only daughter of the late Capt. B. of the marines.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Mrs. Bowman, relict of the late Richard Bowman, esq. In her death numerous poor objects will have to lament the loss of a constant and liberal benefactor.—At Workington, in an advanced age, Mr. Abraham Johnston.—Of a malignant fever, Charles and Frances, two of the children of Thomas Relph, esq. of High Moor, near Wigton.—At Morpeth, greatly esteemed, aged 64 years, Mrs. Wilkinson, widow of Thomas W. esq. formerly of Cowpen, near Blyth.—Suddenly, Mrs. Craike, wife of Mr. George C. of Morpeth. At Catterick, after a short but severe illness, the Rev. Edward Prowil, school-master of that place.—Suddenly, Mr. Fidler, surgeon of Carlisle.—At the same place, aged 67, Mr. Rugg.—Richard Bleamire, esq. of Penrith, in the 99th year of his age, father of Mr. B. the Police Magistrate of Hatton Garden.

DERBY.

Married.] Mr. Jonathan Beeley, to Miss Beeley of Bolsover. At Melborne, Mr. Fares of Kegworth, to Mrs. Lomas, daughter of Mrs. Orme, of the former place.—Mr. John Skidmore of Bakewell, to Miss Frances Smith of Duffbury.—At Clifton, near Bristol, the Rev. J. Scott, of Matlock, to Mrs Barrow, widow of S. B. esq. of Nantwich.

Died.] Suddenly, aged 54, Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Mr. Nathaniel B. of Melbourn.—At Chaddesden, near Derby, Mr. Thomas Gray of Nottingham.—After a lingering illness, sincerely lamented by her friends, Mrs. Sales, wife of Richard Astley Sales, esq. of Spondon.—At Buxton, in the 58th year of his age, Thomas Butterworth Bayley, esq. of Hope, near Manchester. By his death the public is deprived of one whose whole time and talents were devoted to its service.

DEVON.

Married.] At Kenton, near Star Cross, Devon, Mr. Powell, merchant, of Exeter, to Miss Woodgate of London.—Mr. Brooking of Plymstock, to Miss H. Bickell of Tavistock.—At Stoke, near Plymouth, Lieut John Forbes, late of the Carnatic, to Miss Jenkins of Plymouth Dock.—The Rev. David Horndon, rector of Merton in this county, to Miss Glubb, late of Bicton.

Died.] Mr. King, school-master of Star Cross. Returning home from Exeter, he fell into the river Exe and was drowned.

DORSET.

Married.] The Rev. Frederic Tomkins, rector of South Perrot and Mosterton, to Miss Letitia Frances Dod.

Died.] Miss Wood of Milborne, St. Andrews, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wood, rector of that parish.—Mr John Rowland of Hinton, St. Mary.

DURHAM.

Birth.] The wife of Mr. M. Woodifield, steward of the dean and chapter of Durham, of male twins.

Married.] Thomas Edward Mills, esq. of Willington near Durham, to Miss Robson.—Mr. Anthony Mowbray of Durham, to Miss Geethen Raine of Elemore.—At Sunderland, Mr. Moses Wilkinson, to Miss Wake.

Died.] After a long and painful illness, Robert Surtees, esq. of Mainsforth.—At Sunderland, Mrs. Douglas, wife of Mr. D.—Miss Orton, sister of Mr. W. O. of Sunderland.—At Thornhill, in the 85th year of his age, universally lamented, John Thornhill, esq.—At Darlington, in his 88th year, Marmaduke Bowes, esq. formerly of Spittle in Yorkshire.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Stephen Unwin, worsted manufacturer of Coggeshall, to Miss Rowerstone of Dedham, Suffolk.

Died.] At the Rectory-house at Wanstead, Miss Glasse, daughter of the Rev. George Henry G. rector of Hanwell, Middlesex.—Thomas Harrington, esq. of Waltham-hall. Walking in the Green Park, Westminster, he suddenly dropt down in a fit of apoplexy, and in a few minutes expired.—At the advanced age of 29, Miss Bootey of Springfield.—Mrs. Gosling, wife of the Rev. Mr. G. rector of Hawstead, and

and daughter of John Mills, esq. of Colchester.—The Rev. Henry Ellis, rector of Sutton, near Rochford.—In London, Miss Ireland, daughter of the late John I. esq. of Avenley in this county.

GLOCESTER.

Birth.] At Barneville house, Lady Coshy of a son.

Married.] At Rodborough, Mr. George Flight, to Miss Hobbs, only daughter of Mr. H. of Kingstanley.—The Rev. T H. Chamberlain of Shenington, to Miss Snow of Tidmington, Worcestershire.—Mr. Benjamin Wingfield Smith, surgeon of Tenbury, to Miss Mary Good of Boraston.

Died.] Mrs. Charleton, wife of Mr. C. of Glocester.—Mr. John Yeates, a respectable farmer of Lugwardine, near Stourport. At Southrop, Charles D'Oyley, esq.—At Barton Court, near Winchinhampton — Mrs. Hannah Flint, wife of Mr. A. F. of Ashford, in the county of Kent, and daughter of Mr. John Hawkins, an eminent clothier of Nailsworth in this county.

HEREFORD.

Married.] At Letton, the Rev. John Lilley, rector of Stoke Lacey, to Miss Freeman, eldest daughter of John F. esq. of Letton.—Mr. Powles, to Miss Jones, both of Hereford —At Hereford, Mr Betton, attorney at law, to Miss Mary Anne Bird, youngest daughter of the late William B. esq. of that city.

Died.] At his brother's house at Farrington, in the 80th year of his age, Roger Edwards, esq.—Mr. Skipp of Bridge Sollers. Mr. Thomas, paper-maker, of St. Weonard's.

HERTFORD.

Married] At Shenley, Henry Sheppard, esq. of Frome, to Miss Winter, daughter of T. B. Winter, esq.—At Ridge, the Rev. G. Bailey of Hatfield, to Miss Warwick of the former place.

Died.] At Bristol Hotwells, Mrs. Hawtayne, wife of the Rev Mr. H. rector of Elstree —At his house at Bishop's Stortford, Ralph Winter, esq. aged 68.

HUNTINGDON.

Married.] At St. Neots, Mr. George Palmer, woolstapler, to Miss Rix, second daughter of Mr. R. merchant of that place.

Died.] At Abbot's Ripton, universally regretted, after two days illness of a scarlet fever and sore throat, the lady of the Rev. T. D. Trollope, rector of that parish.—At Huntingdon, Mr. John Rowe, jun. attorney at law in the 26th year of his age. He was a young man of the most promising abilities.

KENT.

Married.] At Turnham, Mr. Rugg of Leeds, to Miss Hodson, eldest daughter of the rev. John H. of Thornban.—Mr John Ellis, printer, to Miss Mary Grove of Canterbury.—At Canterbury, Mr. W. Newport, to Miss Gillham of the same place.

Died.] At the Commissioner's house, Chatham Dock Yard, Mrs. Charles Hope.

LANCASTER.

Died.] At Manchester, lamented by his family and a numerous acquaintance, W. Monsell, esq. late Lieut. Col. of the 29th regt. of foot.—At Chorley, in the 85th year of his age, John Hollingshead, esq. remarkable for the urbanity of his manners, and his persevering spirit in the improvement of agriculture and manufactures.

LEICESTER.

Married.] Charles Thomas Hudson, esq. eldest son of Sir Charles Greeve H. bart. of Wanlip-hall, to Miss Pepperell, youngest daughter of Sir W. P. bart. of Dorset-street, Portman-square.—At Willoughby Waterless, W. Chandler, esq. of Gillmorton, to Miss Gamble, daughter of Mr. John G. attorney at law, of the former place.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Alderman Laywell.—Mr. John Hanbury, third son of the rev. Mr. H. rector of Langton.—At Church Lawford, near Rugby, the rev Mr. Powell, rector of Church Lawford.—At Kibworth, Harcourt, Mr. Johnson, formerly a Major in the East India Company's service in Bengal.

LINCOLN.

Died.] Aged 33, Mr. John Marshal, late a Lieut in the North Lincoln militia.—At Lausanne, in Switzerland, Maximilian de Cerjat, esq.—In his youth he married an English lady of large fortune, with whom he lived 20 years in this county. He has left five children born in England, three of whom are lieutenant colonels in the service of this country.

LONDON.

Births] At his house in Portland-place, the lady of H. Jarrett, esq of a daughter.—In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, the lady of Lieut. Col. Conran of the 52d regt. of foot, of a daughter.—The lady of Sir George Shee, bart. of a son.—The lady of Major-General Lennox of a son, at his house in Harley street.—In John street, Bedford-row, Mrs. Edward Solly, of a daughter.

Married] At Hendon, Coutts Trotter, esq. of Berner's street, to Miss Margaret Gordon, fourth daughter of the late Hon. Alexander Gordon, Lord Rockville.—Daniel Lewellyn, esq. of College-street, Westminster, to Miss Henrietta Maria Kilvington.—The hon. Lord Henry Stuart, third son of the marquis of Bute, to the right hon. Lady Gertrude Villiers, daughter and sole heiress of the late earl of Grandison.—Middleton Onslow, esq. to Miss Matilda Boddington, daughter of Thomas B. esq. of Clapton.—Edward Vaux, sen. esq. of Austin Friars, to Miss Eliza Eade.—Joseph Hague Everitt, eldest son of Thomas E. esq. M. P. to Miss Cook.—John North Boydell, esq. to Miss Ogilvie, daughter of John O. esq. of Argyle street.

Died.] Mr. Brett, wife of George B. esq.

of York-place, Portman-sq.—At Brompton, after a long and painful illness, the Hon. Mrs. Allen.—Henry Capel, esq. of Feltham hill, Middlesex.—At his house in Howland street, Lieut. Gen. W Spry, commandant of the corps of royal engineers.—At Dulwich, John Rix, esq. many years accountant general in the Excise Office.—In Orchard-street, after a lingering illness, Lieut. Col. Fitzgerald of the 3d regt. of foot guards, aid-de-camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of York.—Mrs. Steel, wife of Robert S. esq. of Finsbury-square.—At her house in Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, Ann Fothergill, spinster, in the 85th year of her age, sister to the late Dr. F.

MONMOUTH.

Married.] Mr. John James, jun. of Lanfear, to Miss Evans, daughter of D. Evans, esq. of Queen square, Bristol.

Died.] At Hadnock-house, near Monmouth, in his 62d year, the Rev. Philip Griffin, L.L.D. son of the late Admiral G.—At Handenny, in the prime of life, Mrs. Jones, wife of the Rev. Mr. Jones, of that parish.

NORFOLK.

Died.] At Yarmouth, in the 60th year of her age, Mrs. Worts, wife of Mr. W. of Colchester.—At Norwich, Mrs. Thomlinson, relict of the late Rev. Robert T. of Cley, after a long and severe indisposition, in the 54th year of her age.—In the 68th year of his age, greatly respected, Mr. John Miles, of Frowse Newton.—In the 81st year of his age, Richard Peete, esq. one of the aldermen for the great ward of Wymer, to which office he was elected in 1773: he served the office of sheriff in 1772, and mayor in 1775.

NORTHAMPTON.

Births.] At Fineshade, the Countess of Harborough of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. Haycock, of Wardington, Oxfordshire, to Miss Mary Mastin, daughter of the Rev. John M. vicar of Naseby, in this county.—Mr. Barrett, of Stamford, to Miss Callis, of Athby, near Wellingborough.

Died.] Mr. George Wilkinson, of Peterborough, son of the late Mr. W. upholsterer, of that city.—At the same place, Mrs. Clarke, mistress of the ladies boarding school there.—At Walcot, near Stamford, aged 75, Mr. Hickman, of Cliffe-park, in this county.—At Whiston, Mrs. Lucy Coles, wife of Mr. Thomas C.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Died.] At his house in Newcastle, in the 70th year of his age, Ch. Brandling, esq. of Gosforth, late one of the representatives in Parliament for that town, which situation he resigned in favour of his son, the present member. His character, whether public or private, and in every point of view, will hold a most distinguished rank in the public estimation. Mr. B. served the office of high sheriff for this county in the year 1781.—After a tedious and painful illness, Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Mr. Joseph A. of Swarland-house.—At Dent's-hole, near Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Wray, aged 65.—At West Bitchfield, near Belsay Castle, in the 96th year of his age, Mr. Wm. Fairbairn.

NOTTINGHAM.

Married.] Mr. J. Lloyd, second son of C. Lloyd, esq. banker, of Birmingham, to Miss Hart, daughter of F. Hart, esq. of Nottingham.

Died.] Mrs. Cox, wife of Mr. Humphrey C. of Nottingham.—Mrs. Hulton, wife of George H. esq. of Carlton upon Trent.—Much lamented, J. Renshaw, esq. of Owlthorpe.—At Hilltop, in the parish of Grearley, in the 59th year of his age, Mr. Daniel Wood.

OXFORD.

Birth.] At Oxford, the lady of Sir D. Mackworth, of a daughter.

Died.] At Oxford, on her way to Rushton-hall, the right hon. the Lady Dowager Viscountess Cullen; she has not survived her husband, the late lord, above five weeks.—At Brompton, of a decline, aged 27, Miss Sophia Colston, daughter of the late Rev. Alexander C. of Fiskins-hall, a lady truly beloved and regretted.—After a long illness, Mr. Hawkins, of Little Moor, near Oxford.

SHROPSHIRE.

Birth.] At Ingestree, the Countess of Talbot of a son and heir.

Married.] Joshua Peele, esq. to Miss De Courcy, of the Mount, Shrewsbury.—At Ellesmere, Mr. John Wood, of Newnes, to Miss Morris, of Tetchell.—At Kinnerley, Mr. S. Wildblood, of Kinton, to Miss Birch, of Osbaston.—At Winstanstow, Mr. Marston, of China Longville, to Miss E. Colley, of Welchpool.

Died.] After a lingering illness, Mrs. Ellen Owen, daughter and co-heiress of the late Wm. O. esq. of Porkington.—At Grendon, in his 68th year, Mr. Thomas Rathbone, one of the people called Quakers.—At the Mines, in the parish of Worthen, in her 79th year, Mrs. Lawrence.—Aged 94, Mrs. Humphries, of Shrewsbury.—At Rockwardine, Mrs. Noneley, relict of Richard N. esq. of Noneley.—At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Catherine Waring, sister of the late Dr. W. of Pleasley.—At Millichope-hall, in his 21st year, Mr. Richard Easthorpe.

SOMERSET.

Married.] At Stockbridge, James Wise, esq. captain in the Royal North Lincoln Militia, to Miss Jekyll, only daughter of Jos. J. esq. of Bath.—Mr. Long, of Bath, to Miss A. Edwards, niece to R. White, Esq. of Westcomb.—Samuel Files, esq. of Backwell, to Miss Smith, of Bathwick.—At Bristol, Mr. Edward New, of Ashley-court, to Miss Eliza Parris, daughter of Edward P. esq. of Nevis

Died.] At Bath, the lady of Thomas Ball, esq.—At Kingsdown, near Bristol, Miss Temple, daughter of lieut. col. T.—A

Bath, aged 22, Miſs Emily Poyntz.—At Briſtol Hotwells, Capt. Curtis, of the navy, ſon of Admiral Sir Roger C. bart.—Mrs. Horner, wife of Thomas H. eſq. of Mells Park —After a ſhort illneſs, at Briſtol, capt. Benjamin Cook, many years commander of a veſſel in the ſouthern whale fiſhery.—At Bath, Thos. Huſtler, eſq. of Acklam Hall, Yorkſhire.—Suddenly, at Enmore, Richard Farthing, eſq. grandſon of the late Dr. F. of Williton.—After a long and painful illneſs, the lady of Thomas Hall, eſq. and daughter of Mrs. Prideaux, of Bath.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Married.] Major Groves, of the 28th regt. of foot, to Miſs Blackſtone, daughter of Mrs. B. of Colebrook-ſtreet, Winchester.—Capt. Kittoe, of the royal navy, to Mrs. Miller, widow of the late R. W. Miller, eſq.—John Pope, eſq. purſer of the Lord Gardner Eaſt Indiaman, to Miſs Taylor, daughter of N. Taylor, eſq. of the tranſport ſtore.—Matt. Charles, eſq. of Mile End, to Miſs Kirk, daughter of J. Kirk, eſq.

Died.] Mrs. Earle, mother of alderman Earle, of Winchester.—At Southampton, ſuddenly, the lady of Wm. Lomer, eſq. high ſheriff of the county.—At Weſt Cowes, Iſle of Wight, Lady Burrell, wife of the Rev. Mr. Clay.—Mr. Charles Collins, many years one of the tide-ſurveyors of Portſmouth.—Mr. Matthews, chief clerk in the ſteward's office at Haſlar.

STAFFORD.

Birth.] At the marquis of Stafford's, at Trentham, the marchioneſs of Worceſter of a ſon.

Married.] At Blithfield, Mr. Ch. Townſhend, of Blithfield, to Miſs Kent, of Admarſtone.—At Litchfield, lieut. col. John Gordon, of 38th regiment, to Miſs Woolley, daughter of Mr. Wm. W. alderman of that city.

Died.] At Deritend, Mrs. Elizabeth Bradnock, a maiden lady, aged 82.—Mr. Bates, ſen. of Tamworth.—Mr. John Heptinſtall, of Walſall.—Wm. Howell, eſq. of Stockwell End.—Mr. Thomas Lovatt, aged 66, wine merchant, of Stafford.

SUFFOLK.

Birth.] The lady of Mileſon Edgar, of the Red houſe, near Ipſwich, of a ſon.

Married.] Lieutenant Marrie, of the royal marines, to Miſs F. Wenyeve, daughter of the late John W. eſq of Brettenham-park. —R. Douglas, eſq. of London, to Mrs. Webſter, of Langham-hall.—At Sudbury, John Sykes, eſq. of London, to Miſs Oliver, of Sudbury.

Died.] In the 69th year of her age, at the Grove, Yoxford, ſincerely and univerſally regretted, the hon. Frances Ann Davy, wife of Eleazar D. eſq. ſhe was the daughter of lord Carbery, and aunt to the preſent lord. —In his 85th year, H. Collett, eſq. of Weſterfield, near Ipſwich, clerk of the peace for Suffolk, to which office he was appointed in the year 1748.

SURRY.

Birth.] The lady of G. A. Robinſon, eſq. of Epſom, of a ſon.

Married.] At Cobham, the Rev. H. J. Sydenham, to Miſs Abingdon, daughter of Major Abingdon, of the above place.—At Chriſt Church, Mr. Wm. Devy, to Miſs E. Child, of Hampton Court.

Died.—At Clapham, in the 70th year of his age, Wm. Fueilleteau, eſq.—At Guildford, within a few days of completing his 70th year, T. Morgan, eſq.—At Richmond, John Towers, aged 77 years: he was born at Winſham, near Bagſhot; by his firſt wife he had fifteen children, the youngeſt of whom is 26 years of age; by his ſecond ſeven, the youngeſt 3 years old.—At Peckham, Mr. E. Ruſſel, in the 51st year of his age.—At Baglan, near Neath, Henry Bewicke, eſq. ſon of Calverly Bewicke, eſq. of Clapham.

SUSSEX.

Married] The rev. S. Stafford to Miſs Peterſon, daughter of Mrs. P. of Stradbrooke.

Died.] Mrs. Weeks, wife of Mr. W. at Hurſt per Point.

WARWICK.

Married.] Mr. Brandon Whiffell, of Alcheſter, to Miſs Ann Sherratt of Birmingham.—Mr. Wm. Langſton, of Birmingham, to Miſs Elizabeth Bennett, of Saint Colomb's, Cornwall.—At Birmingham, Mr. Wm. Wilkes, to Miſs Anne Bilſon; and Mr. Sam. Armpeld to Miſs Hannah Barnes.

Died.—At Upton, near Atherſtone, in the 77th year of his age, Mr. George Chapman. —The hon. Mrs. Lewis, wife of H. Greſwold Lewis, eſq. at Malden Hall: ſhe was daughter of the late, and ſiſter of the preſent Lord Bradford.—At his houſe in the ſquare, Birmingham, in the 67th year of his age, Mr. George Hollington Barker, F. A. S. formerly an eminent attorney of that town.

WILTS.

Birth.] In Edward-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, the lady of Thos. G. Eſtcourt, eſq. of New Park, in this county, of a ſon.

Married.] Mr. Perry, of Bradford, to Miſs Mary Coxhead, of Bath.—Chaſin Grove, eſq. of Mere, to Miſs Keat, only daughter of Sir Andrew Keat, of Eaſt Holton, Lincolnſhire.—At Trowbridge, the Rev. Henry Page, baptiſt miniſter of Briſtol, to Miſs Seiſe, daughter of J. S. eſq. of Trowbridge.

Died.] At his ſeat at Wroughton, near Swindon, William Codrington, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for this county.—Mrs. Lucas and Mrs. White, of Saliſbury. —Mrs. Ainſworth, wife of Mr. W. A. of Clarendon-park, near Saliſbury.

WORCESTER.

Married] Mr. John Jordan Haines, of Inkborough, to Miſs Maria Baker, of Wexford, Warwickſhire.—At Ludlow, Mr. John Williams, of Bromſgrove, to Miſs M. Horſon of the former place.

Died.

Died.] At Rohkfwood, in the 84th year of his age, Mr. John Paine, one of the oldeft members of the corporation of Worceſter, who ſerved the office of mayor in the year 1772.—At Great Malvern, where he had lately arrived from Scotland, Alex. Montgomerie, eſq.—In the 24th year of her age, Miſs E. Roberts, only daughter of Mr. R. of Worceſter.

YORK.

Births.] The lady of Wm. Carruthers, of Arhington, near Leeds, of a daughter.—At Edinburgh, the lady of Benjamin Agar, eſq of Brockfield, near York, of two ſons.—The lady of the rev. Dr. Munkhouſe, of a ſon and a daughter.—The lady of Joſhua Field, eſq. of Shipley, near Bradford, of a daughter.

Married.] Wm. Stuart, eſq. lieutenant in the royal navy, to Miſs Clubley, daughter of Thomas C. eſq. one of the aldermen of Beverley, and captain in the Eaſt York militia.—Edward Poor, eſq. of Weſt End Cottage, to Mrs. Lipyeatt, relict of the Rev. J. L. rector of Wath, near Barnſley.

Died] Suddenly, aged about 80, at the Falcon-inn, York, Mr. John Harriſon, of Ardwick, near Pontefract, one of the people called Quakers, and a man univerſally reſpected.—At Thorpe, near Ripon, in his 41ſt year, Richard Browne, eſq poſt captain in the royal navy.—In his 66th year, the Rev. Thomas Hindmarſh, vicar of Hayton, near Pocklington.—At Matthew Butterwick's, eſq. at Thirſk, Miſs Ann Lafcelles, ſecond daughter of the late J. C. Lafcelles, eſq.—Mr. Gray, of Hampſthwaite, near Ripley, nephew to the late Mr. Alderman Gray, of Leeds.

COMMERCIAL REGISTER.

Marine Accidents.

THE Perſeverance, Henderſon, from Gothenburg to Coleraine, is on ſhore in Coleraine river, and it is feared the ſhip and cargo will be loſt.

The Trelawney, bound to Africa, upſet on 20th inſtant, in going out of Dock at Liverpool.

The Fame, Surnam, from London to Montreal, ſtruck on a rock 18th May off Duchambeau, between Quebec and Montreal, and has been full of water.

The John, ——, from Jamaica to Liverpool, is on ſhore in the Gulph of Florida.

The Elizabeth, Dyer, from Savannah to Liverpool, foundered at ſea. The crew and part of the cargo ſaved.

The Two Brothers, Ball, from Norway to Dublin, is brought into the Downs by the Deal Boats, after being on the Goodwin Sands.

The Role Heppenſtall, from St. Vincent's to London, ſprung a leak, three days after ſailing, and put into St. Kitt's 28th April, and unloaded to repair

The Leda, Atkinſon, from London to Honduras, was loſt near Honduras, 24th April. Part of the cargo ſaved.

The Friends, Hill, from Virginia to Falmouth, and a Market, is loſt on the coaſt of America.

The Mercury, Sicard, from Boſton to Newfoundland, is loſt.

The Mother Ramſay, ——, from Milford to Madeira, is put into Scilly with damage, and the cargo landed.

The Firm, Cummings, from Quebec to Madeira, was loſt on Anticoſti, 10th Nov. laſt. The crew, and a ſmall part of the materials ſaved.

The Progreſs, Lacy, from Riga to Gijon, having been on ſhore on the iſland of Runo, has put back to Riga, where ſhe muſt unload to refit.

The Amphitrite, Main, bound to London, ſprung a leak at Trinidad, and was unloading.

The Friendſhip, Green, ſailed on 19th Nov. laſt, from New York for Teneriffe, and has not ſince been heard of.

The Induſtry, Rundſton, from Philadelphia to Liſbon, put into Malaga, ſailed from thence 2nd May, and was not arrived at Liſbon 12 June.

The Conſtantia Transport, Twohig, bound to Marſeilles, is loſt on the coaſt of Corſica.

The Marquis Cornwallis, Davidſon, from London to Pictou, was loſt 2nd May on the iſland of Miquelon. Crew and cargo ſaved.

The Charleſton, and Sir Steven Euſhington, arrived from Madras, ſpoke an American veſſel off the Cape of Good Hope, which left Canton 18th Feb. and informed them that the China fleet, conſiſting of ten ſail, under convoy of H. M. S. Lion, had arrived there a few days before.

The Proſton and Walpole Indiaman, ſailed from Calcutta to Bencoolen the latter end of January.

The Marquis of Carmarthen, (and not Marquis Cornwallis as ſtated in laſt liſt) Davidſon, from London to Pictou, was loſt 22nd May on the iſland of Miquelon. Crew, ſtores, and cargo ſaved.

The Apparancen, Wacklin, from Marſtrand to Narva, is loſt off the iſland of Oeſel.

The Venerable, Kidd, of Liverpool, got on ſhore off Portland point in Jamaica, and it is feared will be loſt.

The John Bull, Wright, of Liverpool, is loſt at St. Thomas's, on the coaſt of Africa.

The Delaware, Davidſon, from Philadelphia to Antwerp, is on ſhore in the Scheldt, and it is feared will be loſt. Cargo landing.

The Venerable, Kidd, that was on ſhore at Jamaica, is got off without damage.

The De Coſter, Buſtena, from La Guayra to Embden, is on ſhore, in the Emms.

The Freundſchaft, Havighorſt, from Bayonne to Bremen, is loſt in the Weſer. Part of the cargo ſaved.

The Hope, Calder, (in Ballaſt) from Bremen to London, is loſt coming out of the Weſer. Crew ſaved, who report that two other veſſels, ſuppoſed from the Weſt Indies, being laden with ſugar and coffee, were alſo loſt.

The Burrowes, Burrowes, from Martinico to St. John's is put into Burin, Newfoundland, leaky, and muſt unload.

The Pomona, ——, from Martinico to Charleſton is burnt.

The Norwich Packet, Johnſon, from Sunderland, is got into Weymouth, full of water, having ſtruck on an anchor at the entrance of that place.

The Trelawney, ——, that was on ſhore at Liverpool is got off and put into dock

The Rising Sun, Smith, ſailed from Charleſton in 6th December, bound for Cadiz, and has not ſince been heard of.

The Friends, Clark, of Greenock, from Hambro' is loſt on the Bell rock. Crew ſaved.

The Echo, Johnſon, from London to Jamaica is loſt on Diamond Rock, near Antigua, great part of the cargo ſaved and ſold at Antigua.

The Ariel, Beard, from Baltimore, in going into Dunkirk, ſtruck upon a rock, and it is feared will be loſt.

Alphabetical Liſt of Bankruptcies and Dividends announced between the 22nd of June and the 22nd of July.

BANKRUPTCIES.

AITKENHEAD, William, late of St James's market, ale and porter merchant. Hague and Poole, Cannon row, Weſtminſter.)

Atwill, Thomas, Totnes, Devonſhire, ſhopkeeper. (Prideaux, Totnes.)

Ball, George, Launceſton, Cornwall, dealer in ſpirits (St. Aubyn, Dock, Devon.)

Banks, Thomas, Hill-houſe, Sedgley, Staffordſhire, carpenter. (Parker, Stafford.)

Barratt, John, Wakefield, York, gardener. (Brooke, Wakefield.)

Bashagen, Michael, and Jeremiah Bennaun, late of Watling ſtreet, merchants. (Jones, Salisbury Square.)

Bishop, William, of Yealand Conyers, and John Jocelin Bishop, Leighton hall, Lancaſter, merchants. (Mafon and Wilſon, Lancaſter.)

Bonser, William, Red Lion ſtreet, Spitalfields, ſilk weaver. (Livan and Wallington, Fore ſtreet, Cripplegate)

Bowen, Joſeph, Swanes, mariner, (Hartley, Briſtol.)

Brainf, Joſeph, Monkgate, York, butter and bacon-factor. (Manby, York.)

Brewer, Edward, Cricklade, Wilts, money ſcrivener. (Crowdy, Highworth, Wilts.)

Bulfield, William, Lancaſter, ſhopkeeper. (Baldwin and Dowbiggin, Lancaſter.)

Campbell, Matthew, and William Teasdale, Manchester, grocers. (Milne, Manchester.)
Carter, Thomas the younger, Waltham cross, Essex, corn-chandler. (Jessopp, Waltham abbey.)
Chilcott, William, late of Lamb street, Spitalfields, plumber. (Collins and Reynolds, Spital square.)
Cochran, William, now or late of Liverpool, merchant. (Duckworth and Chippendall, Manchester.)
Coleby, Joshua, Hempstead, Norfolk, merchant. (Sewell and Blake, Norwich.)
Collingdon John, Plough court, Lombard street, merchant. (Speak, Southwark.)
Collishaw, Charles, Wych street, St. Clement Danes, cabinet maker. (Godmond, Crescent place, Black friars.)
Cottingham, John, Liverpool, merchant. (Dicas, Chester.)
Coulthard, John, Carlisle, dealer. (Mounsey, Carlisle.)
Coulthard, Ann, Orchard house, Cumberland, innkeeper. (Mounsey, Carlisle.)
Cox, Robert, of Worcester place, London, paper and rag merchant. (Kayll, Garlick hill.)
Crisp, Jonathan Tabor, Banbury, Oxford, wholesale clothier. (Dury, Banbury.)
Doncaster, John, New Alresford, Southampton, grocer. (Hopkins, New Alresford.)
Dodgson, John, of Newcastle upon Tyne, spirit merchant. (Pearson, Carlisle.)
Dufin, Michael and Henry, Stratford upon Avon, linen drapers. (Luxmoore, Red Lion square.)
Faulkner, Thomas, of Manchester, and William Faulkner and John Gibson, late of Queen street, Cheapside, merchants. (Edge, Manchester.)
Forbes, Colin, Chichester rents, Chancery lane, baker. (White, Millman street, Bedford row.)
Formby, John, Newburgh, Lancashire, blacksmith. (Gaskell, Wigan.)
Fowler, William, Kingston upon Hull, shopkeeper. (Bramwell, Hull.)
Freeman, John, Fleet street, hat manufacturer. (Jennings and Collier, Great Shire lane.)
Fulton, Alexander, Clapham, Surry, coal-merchant. (Dobie and Thomas, Crane court, Fleet street.)
Halfhide, James, senior, James Halfhide, junior, and Edward Halfhide, Merton, Surry, calico printers. (Sanderson, Temple bar.)
Haslam, Arthur, West Houghton, Lancashire, shopkeeper. (Kaye, Bolton le Moors.)
Henwood, James, Canterbury, vintner. (Webb, Folkstone.)
Hewitt, James, Wilson street, Moorfields, weaver. (Hurd, Furnival's inn.)
Hope, Peter, Liverpool, merchant. (Crumpe and Walworth, Liverpool.)
Hurrell, Thomas, of Conduit street, Hanover square, taylor. (Dawson, Warwick street, Golden square.)
James, John, Hatton garden, Middlesex, dealer. (Gale, Bedford street, Bedford row.)
Jefferson, Thomas, Hudswell, Yorkshire, dealer. (Hodgson, Carlisle.)
Jenkins, Walter, Bristol, broker. (Hartly, Bristol.)
Johnston, Robert, James Johnston and William Johnston, of St. Swithin's lane, merchants. (Barrow, Forbes and Hancock, Basinghall street.)
Lambert, Thomas, West Grinstead, Sussex, shopkeeper. (Phipps, Philpot lane.)
Lanchester, Ann, of Sackville street, Piccadilly, chapwoman. (Richardson, Berry street, St. James's.)
Langford, Thomas Stringer, Chester, upholsterer. (Griffith, Chester.)
Lloyd, Henry, of Kington, Hereford, baker. (Cheese and Davies, Kington.)
Longfellow, William, Horsforth, Yorkshire, clothier. (Lee, Leeds.)
Milner, Joseph, Yarmouth, druggist. (Wright and Bovill, Chancery lane.)
Moore, Thomas, Liverpool, merchant. (Stainstreet and Eden, Liverpool.)
Parker, W. Wood, Church street, Southwark, lighterman. (Palmer and Tomlinson, Warnford court, Throgmorton street.)
Parslee, John, Holt, Norfolk, bookseller. (Hewitt, Holt.)
Powell, William, Shepton Mallett, Somersetshire, innholder. (Fooks, Shepton Mallett.)
Rochester, Thomas, late of Canterbury row, Newington, Surrey. (Allaston, Well close square.)
Ross, John the elder, Thomas Thompson and James Allcham, late of Piccadilly, dealers in wine. (Harman, Wine office court, Fleet street.)
Smith, George, of Barnsley, York, grocer. (Lee, Wakefield.)
Smith, William, of Cirencester, linen draper. (Cheesman, Bath.)
Stainbank, Christopher, Old Bond street, printseller. (Williamson, Clifford's inn.)
Stephens, William, late of Abchurch lane, oyster dealer and fishmonger. (Loxley, Cheapside.)
Sunderland, James, Sandall magna, Yorkshire, corn-dealer. (Scholefield, Horby, Yorkshire.)
Syers, Thomas, Manchester, stationer. (Milne, Manchester.)
Tapley, Mary, Newton Abbott, Devon, shopkeeper. (Bowring, Exeter.)
Tatlock, James, Finch lane, broker. (Harman, Wine office court, Fleet street.)
Turner, John, Kingston, Surry, maltster. (Wright and Bovill, Chancery lane.)
Wheatley, John, of Mark lane, London, cornfactor. (Wright and Bovill, Chancery lane.)
White, John, and Robert Styring, Sheffield, silver platers. (Shearwood, Sheffield.)
Wilson, Bingley, Thorahill, York, lime burner. (Rook, Wakefield.)
Woodcroft, Thomas, and John Woodcroft, of Sheffield moor, York, comb manufacturers. (Shearwood, Sheffield.)
Yeates, John, Portsmouth, coal merchant. (Nowell, Essex street, Strand.)

DIVIDENDS.

Addison, J. Thirsk, Yorkshire, shopkeeper. July 31.
Allen, T. Salford, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. July 28.
Anderson, Alexander, and David Robertson, Coleman street, merchants. August 14.
Andrews, G. Holybourne, Hampshire, tanner. July 24.
Baily, William, late of Malmesbury, victualler. Aug. 14.
Benedicts, M. Liverpool, shopkeeper. July 28.
Bicknell, Abraham, of upper Berkeley street, butcher. August 3.
Blackburn, R. Bilton with Harrogate, Yorkshire, mercer. July 23.
Brown, Alexander, Sevenoaks, Kent, butcher. Aug. 10.
Caslon, W. Finsbury square, letter founder. July 27.
Cengoli, A. Sun street, florist. ug. 3.
Child, Eleanor, South street, dealer. July 24.
Clarke, Robert, of Fore street, Cripplegate, grocer. July 30.
Clarke, John, of Shoe lane, carpenter. July 24.
Clarke Robert, King street, Covent garden. Aug. 3.
Colecom, Thomas, Newton street, Holborn. Aug. 17.
Cooper, R. B. Birmingham, army accoutrement maker. July 21.
Cotsford, F. Bishop's Stortford, Herts. Aug. 14.
Dawson, John, of Hyde street, Bloomsbury, steel manufacturer. July 31.
Donne, J. Liverpool, linen draper. July 15.
Duncomb, J. and J. Thompson, Great Garden street, White. chapel, cabinet makers. July 17.
Durant, George, of North Tawton, Devon, serge maker. July 26.
Evan, Evan, of Vauxhall walk, grocer. July 17.
Fletcher, Richard, of Whitehaven, Cumberland, mercer and draper. July 23.
Fothergill, T. Manchester, merchant. July 22.
Greaves, Joseph, and William Denison the younger, of Liverpool, merchants. July 20.
Harris, J. Newton, St. Cyres, Devon, miller. July 16.
Harvey, W. Liverpool, woollen draper. July 20.
Hield, John, of Yollerton, Yorkshire, coal and lime merchant. July 31.
Hilton, Alexander, of Liverpool, linen and woollen draper. July 24.
Holmes, William of Pudsey, Yorkshire, dryaalter. July 29.
Holmes, John, Newbold upon Avon, Warwick, lime merchant. Aug. 24.
Hudson, Joseph, of Derby, dealer in wines and spirituous liquors. July 17.
Jenkins, G. Swansea, tanner. July 16.
Johnson, John, of York, grocer. July 28.
Keighley, James Inglish, Finlay Fergusson and William Armstrong, of London, merchants. July 29.
Knott, T. Lombard street, bookseller. July 31.
Lewis, J. Lower Burgh, Lancashire, cotton spinner. Aug. 5.
Lockley, John, Newcastle street, Strand, hosier. Aug. 7.
Lodge, John, of Cornhill, merchant. July 31.
Luning, J. W. Lawrence, Pountney lane. July 28.
Mash, John, of Aylsham, Norfolk, merchant. July 24.
Mason, Richard, of Birmingham, grocer. July 19.
Milward, James, late of Clifton, Yorkshire, Maltster. July 22.
Parker, Mary, and Fell Parker, Wapping, merchants. Aug. 14.
Priestley, G. Leeds, merchant, July 24.
Rawley, J. Chancery lane, bootmaker. July 27.
Rawlins, William, Gracechurch street, grocer. Aug. 3.
Roberts, William, of St. Clement's, shopkeeper. July 23.
Robinson, Thomas, of Pulshaw, Chester, corn dealer. July 24.
Rogers, S. J. and T. Newport Pagnell, carriers. Aug. 3.
Sandwell, F. C. A. Devizes, Wilts. Aug. 16.
Scaley, Benjamin, Boswell court, money scrivener. July 31.
Simonds, William, Market street, St. James's, grocer. August 3.
Smalley, Robert, late of Gravesend, carpenter. Aug.
Solloway, R. Gloucester, pin maker. July 24.
Spencer, Thomas, late of Great Wigston, Leicester. Aug. 11.
Stentaford, John, of Plymouth Dock, shopkeeper. Aug. 7.
Stockwell, Charles, of Shelf, Halifax, scribbling miller, Charles Hemingway, of Leeds, presser, J. Haigh, of Shelf, farmer; Samuel Stockwell, of Halifax, yeoman, J. baker, of Leeds, dyer, and John Rogerson, of Leeds, dyer. July 31.
Sutton, William, St. Paul's Church yard, earthen-ware seller. July 31.
Tate, William the elder, and William Tate the younger, of Findon, Sussex, timber merchants. July 24, Aug. 21.
Taylor, T. Birmingham, draper. July 27.
Tipper, Benjamin, of Derby, patten-ring maker. July 17.
Towler, Thomas, late of Masbrough, Yorkshire, corn factor. July 22.
Turner, P. Jewry street, wine merchant. July 27.
Turner, Henry, St. Martin's le grand, silk manufacturer. Aug. 14.
Walford, Foy, of Manchester, muslin manufacturer. July 23.
Ward, W. Birmingham, grocer. July 27.
Watkins, W. Raven row, Spital fields, carpenter. July 23.
Webb, Samuel, Melksham, Wilts, carpenter. Aug. 23.
West, John, and Thomas Davies, of New Bond street, silversmiths. July 24.
Whitaker, J. Doncaster, wine merchant. July 23.
Whitehead, Joseph, jun. and W. H. Taylor, Preston, Lancashire, ironmongers. Aug. 6.

Lord Mayor's Return of Flour.

Week ending	June 18.	June 25.	July 2.	July 9.
Total Number of Sacks -	11,566	7,947	19,357	20,053
Average Price - - -	58s. 11½d.	55s.	54s. 7½d.	54s. 9d.

Prices of Grain, Flour & Bread.

	Jun. 28		July 5		12.		19.	
Per Quarter.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Wheat	48 a	61	48 a	54	48 a	54	48 a	54
Fine ditto	60	63	56	64	56	64	56	64
Superfine	68	70	66	70	66	70	68	74
New Rye	32	34	32	34	30	34	30	34
Barley	20	26	20	26	20	26	20	26
Fine ditto	28	31	29	34	28	34	28	34
Malt	42	50	44	48	44	48	44	48
Fine ditto	50	52	50	52	50	54	50	54
Hog Pease	34	37	30	34	30	34	30	34
Boilers	36	40	35	39	35	38	35	38
Suffolks	35	37	40	0	38	40	38	40
Beans	30	32	30	37	31	37	31	37
Ticks	30	32	26	30	26	31	36	31
Oats	16	20	14	16	16	19	16	19
Fine ditto	19	23	16	19	20	23	20	23
Polands	22	27	20	23	23	25	23	25
Pollard	21	23	21	23	0	0	0	0
Flour, fine, per sack	45	50	45	50	50	55	50	55
Bran	11	—	—	10	—	10	—	10
Bread, the quar. loaf	10½d		10d		10d		10d	

Price of Coals.

	Jun. 25		July 2		9		16	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Cowdin	37	6	—		37	0	—	
Hollywell	34	9	—		—		37	6
Biggs Main	40	0	39	6	40	9	41	3
Montague do.	36	6	—		38	6	—	
Kenton	39	9	—		—		—	
Heaton	40	0	39	6	40	0	—	
Hepburn	40	0	40	0	40	9	41	3
Bourn Moor	35	0	—		—		—	
Edon	35	0	—		—		37	9
Walker	—		39	6	—		—	
Wall's end	—		40	6	41	6	—	
Willington	—		39	0	—		—	
Blyth	—		—		36	9	—	
Hartley	—		—		37	0	—	
Windsors	—		—		37	0	—	
Park Moor	—		—		36	6	—	
Pitts	—		—		38	0	—	
Wylam Moor	—		—		36	9	—	
Benton	—		—		—		39	9
Wallbottle	—		—		—		41	0

Price of Sugar.

	June 28.	July 5.	July 12.	Muly 19.
Average Price per Cwt. -	37s. 10½d.	38s. 8d.	37s. 10½d	37s. 4½d.

Exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid, or payable on the Importation into Great Britain.

Prices of Hay and Straw.

	June 28.		July 5.		July 12.		July 19.	
Smithfield	l. s.	l. s.	l. s.	l. s.	l. s.	l. s.	l. s.	l. s.
Old Hay - -	4 0 to	6 6	4 0 to	6 6	4 10 to	6 15	4 10 to	6 15
Clover - -	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 7	6 0	7 7
Straw - - -	1 13	1 18	1 13	1 18	2 0	2 5	2 0	2 5
St. James's.								
Hay - - -	2 17	7 0	3 0	7 0	3 5	7 7	3 10	7 7
Straw - - -	1 11	2 8	1 19	2 6	2 2	2 8	2 2	2 17
Whitechapel.								
Hay - - -	4 12	6 8	4 10	6 18	5 0	7 5	5 0	7 7
Clover - - -	6 10	7 15	6 10	7 16	7 0	8 0	6 10	8 0
Straw - - -	1 18	2 6	1 18	2 6	1 18	2 6	1 18	2 8

Price of Meat at Smithfield.

Exclusive of the Offal.——Per Stone of 8 lb.

	June 28.	July 5.	July 12.	July 19.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Beef	4 4 to 4 8	4 2 to 4 8	4 4 to 5 0	5 0 to 6 0
Mutton	4 4 5 4	4 2 5 0	4 6 5 6	4 8 6 0
Veal	4 6 5 6	4 6 5 8	4 6 5 6	4 10 6 0
Pork	4 6 5 6	4 6 5 6	4 6 5 6	4 6 5 6
Lamb	5 0 6 0	4 6 5 6	5 0 6 0	5 6 6 6

Number of Beasts sold at Smithfield Market.

	June25	June28	July 2.	5.	9.	12	16	19
Beasts	500	1420	500	1435	500	1350	500	1460
Sheep&Lambs	2400	12300	2600	12360	2600	12100	2600	12070
Pigs	——	390	——	300	——	380	——	220

Price of Raw Hides, per Stone.

	June 25.	July 2.	July 9.	July 16.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Best Hides	3 4 to 3 6	3 4 to 3 6	3 4 3 8	3 4 4 0
Middling	2 8 2 10	2 8 2 10	3 0 3 2	3 0 3 2
Ordinary	2 4 2 6	2 4 2 6	2 8 2 10	2 8 2 10
Horse Skins	12 0 16 0	12 0 16 0	14 0 17 0	14 0 17 0
Calf ditto	9 0 —	9 0 —	9 0 —	9 0 —
Light calf	7d. per lb.	7d. per lb.	7d. per lb.	7d. per lb.

Price of Leather, at Leadenhall.

	June 28.	July 5.	July 12.	July 19.
	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.
Butts 50 to 56 lb. each	17 to 19½	17 to 19½	18 to 20	18 to 20
Ditto 60 to 66 lb.	20 22	21 23	22 24	22 24
Merchants Backs	17 18	17 18	17 18	17½ 18½
Dressing Hides	15 16	15 16	15 17	16 17
Fine Coach Hides	17 18	17 18	17 19	17 19
Crop Hides for cutting, 45 to 50	18 19½	18½ 20	18½ 20	18 20
Flat ordinary, 35 to 40	16 17	16 18	15 17½	16½ 17½
Calf Skins, 30 to 40 lb. per doz.	22 32	24 33	24 33	33 40
Ditto, 50 to 70 lb. ditto	25 30	25 30	25 30	25 30
Ditto, 70 to 80 lb. ditto	24 27	24 26	24 27	24 26
Small Seals, Greenland per lb.	34 40	36 40	36 40	36 40
Large ditto, per dozen	100s. 140s.	100s. 140s.	100s. 140s.	100s. 140s.
Tanned Horse-hides, each	18 22	18 22	18 22	18 22
Goat-skins, per dozen	21 65	21 65	21 65	21 65

Price of Hops in the Borough.

	June 25.	July 2.	July 9.	July 16.
	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.
Bags	4 15 to 6 6	4 10 to 6 10	4 10 to 6 8	4 10 to 6 10
Pockets	5 0 6 10	5 0 8 0	5 0 8 0	5 0 8 0

Price of Tallow, Candles, and Soap.

	June 25.	July 2.	July 9.	July 16.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Town-tallow, per Cwt. -	63 6 to 0 0	62 6 to 0 0	62 6 to 0 0	62 6 to 0 0
Yellow Russia -	60 0 61 0	61 0 0 0	60 0 61 0	61 0 0 0
White ditto - -	0 0 60 0	0 0 59 0	0 0 59 0	0 0
Soap ditto - -	60 0 61 0	60 0 0 0	59 0 60 0	59 0 60 0
Melted stuff - -	54 0 55 0	54 0 55 0	53 0 54 0	54 0 55 0
Graves - -	16 0 0 0	16 0 0 0	16 0 0 0	15 0 0 0
Good Dregs - -	10 0 0 0	10 0 0 0	10 0 0 0	10 0 0 0
Curd Soap - -	86 0 0 0	86 0 0 0	84 0 0 0	84 0 0 0
Mottled ditto - -	82 0 0 0	82 0 0 0	80 0 0 0	80 0 0 0
Yellow ditto - -	74 0 0 0	74 0 0 0	72 0 0 0	72 0 0 0
Candles, per dozen -	11 0 0 0	11 0 0 0	10 6 0 0	10 6 0 0
Moulds, ditto - -	12 0 0 0	12 0 0 0	11 6 0 0	11 6 0 0

IMPORTATIONS.

Week ending	June 26.	July 3.	July 10.	July 17.
Bacon -	479 C.	1169 C.	3440 C.	4539 C.
Barley -	1400 Q.	130 Q.		
Brandy -	110883 G.	102147 G.	125627 G.	45849 G.
Butter -	212 T.	183 T.	109 T.	
Cheese -	29 T.	3 T.	19 T.	
Ditto -	276 C.	12 C.	26 C.	20 C.
Coffee -	11219 lb.	6426 lb.	10597 C.	14434 C.
Cotton -	894609 lb.	197146 lb.	427596 lb.	591525 lb.
Flour -	7061 C.	4222 C.	2709 C.	12752 C.
Gin -	766 G.	8603 G.	7362 G.	2649 G.
Hams -		2674 C.	121 C.	20 C.
Oats -	385 Q.	3120 Q.	3100 Q.	1700 Q.
Oranges -	27200			
Peafe -	80 Q.	20 Q.		
Pork -	324 Cwt.		30 bar.	20 T.
Rags -	505 Cwt.		1724 C.	314 C.
Rice -	681 Cwt.	3208 C.	230 C.	1590 C.
Rum -	56104 G.	47386 G.	78128 G.	233539 G.
Sugar -	102142 C.	44048 C.	85587 C.	141087 C.
Tallow -	513 T.	138 T.	95 T.	254 T.
Tobacco -		126967 lb.	306809 lb.	423015 lb.
Wheat -	17278 Q.		956 Q.	582 Q.
Wine, Port -	63969 G.	1017 G.	34245 G.	46705 G.
Wool, Sheep -	4480 lb.	52524 lb	51823 lb.	182240 lb.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES IN JUNE AND JULY.

	Jun. 25	Jun. 29	July 2.	6.	9.	13	16	20	23
Amster. 2 Us. C.F.	10. 17	10 17½	10. 17½	10. 17	10. 16½	10. 17½	10. 17½	10. 17½	10. 17½
Ditto at sight	10. 14	10. 15	10. 15	10. 14	10. 13	10. 14½	10. 14½	10. 14½	10. 14½
Rotterdam, 2 Us.	10. 13	10. 18½	10 18½	10. 18	10. 17½	10. 18½	10. 18½	10. 18½	10. 18½
Hamburg, 2½ Us.	33 3	33. 3	33. 3	33. 1	33. 2	33. 3	33. 3	33. 2	33. 2
Altona, 2½ Us.	33. 4	33. 4	33. 4	33. 2	33. 3	33. 4	33. 4	33. 3	33. 3
Paris, 1 days date	23. 15	23. 15	23. 17	23. 17	23. 17	23. 15	23. 14	23. 12	23. 12
Paris, 2 Us.	24. 0	24. 0	24. 2	24. 2	24. 2	24. 0	24. 0	23. 18	23. 18
Bourdeaux, do.	24. 1	24. 1	24. 3	24. 3	24. 3	24. 0	24. 0	23. 18	23. 18
Cadiz, in paper	34	34	34	34	35½	33½	33½	33	33
Ditto, effective	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½a36	36	36	36½	36½
Madrid, in paper	34	34	34	34	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Ditto, effective	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	37	37	37
Leghorn	57	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½
Naples	44	44	44	43½	44	44	44	44	44
Genoa	47	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Venice, livr. Picc.	59½	59½	59	59	59	59	58	58	57½
effec. per L. flerl.									
Lisbon	67	67	67	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Oporto	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Dublin	12	13¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Bilboa	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36

PRICE OF STOCKS, FROM JUNE 23, TO JULY 23, 1802.

		Bank Stock.	3 per C. Red.	3 per C. Consol	4 per C Consol.	5 per C. Ann.	Bank Lo. An.	B. Short 1778-9	Imp. 3 per C	Imp. Ann.	5 per C. 1797.	Omnium.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	So. Sea O Ann	So. Sea N Ann.	3 per C. 1751.	N. Nav. Bills.	Exchq. Bills.	Irish 5 per C.	Irish Debent.
June	23		74¼		90⅛		21¼		73⅛	12¼	105⅞	½ pr.									102⅛	
	24																					
	25		74½		90⅛		21¼		73⅛	12¼	105⅛	¼										
	26		74⅝		90		21¼		73⅛	12¼	105⅛	¼										
	27	Sunday																				
	28		74½		90⅛		21⅛		73⅛		105⅛	1 pr.										
	29																					
	30		74		89¾		21		72⅞	12¼	105⅛	½ dis										
July	1		73⅝		89⅛		20⅞		72⅞	12¼	104⅞	½ dis									101⅛	
	2	189	74¼		90		21⅛	5	72¼	12¼	105¼	par										
	3		74¼		88⅞		21		72¼		105⅛	par										
	4	Sunday																				
	5		74¼		89⅞		21⅛		72¾		105	par										
	6		74⅛	73⅞	90¼	102¼	21⅛			12¼	105⅛	par	213¼									
	7		74⅛	74	90⅛	101¾	21⅛		73¼		105	par										
	8	190	74¼	74⅛	90⅛	101¾	21⅛		72¾	12¼	105¼	par										
	9	190½	74¼	74¼	90⅛	101½	21⅛		73	12⅛	105⅛	¼ pr.	215¼									
	10		74¼	74¼	90⅛	102⅛	21¼			12¼	105⅛	par									101¼	
	11	Sunday																				
	12		74⅛	74	90⅛	101¾	21⅛		72⅞	12⅛	105⅛	¼ dis.										
	13		74¼	73⅛	90⅛	101¾	21¼		72¾	12¼	105⅛	¼ dis.										
	14		74⅛	73⅛	90⅛	101¾	21⅛		72⅛	12⅛	105¼	¼ dis.										
	15		74⅛	73⅛	90¼	101¾	21⅛		72⅛	12⅛	105¼	¼ dis.										
	16	190	74⅛	73⅛	90¼	101¾	21⅛	5⅛	72⅛	12¼	105⅛	¼ dis.										
	17		74	73½	90¼	101½	21⅛	5⅛	72⅛	12⅛	105½	¼ dis.										
	18	Sunday																				
	19		74⅛	73½	90	101⅛	21⅛		72⅛		105¼	¼ dis.										
	20	190	74¼	73¼	90⅛	101¼	21		72¼		105⅛	1 dis.										
	21		73⅛	72⅛	89⅛	101¼	20⅞	5⅛	71⅛	12⅛	105	2 dis.										
	22		73⅛	72⅛	89⅛	101¼	20⅞			12⅛	105¼	2										
	23		73⅛	72⅛	89⅛	101¼	20⅞		71⅛	12⅛	105	2										

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